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The Chinook Advance



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Vol. 9. No. 20

Chinook, Alberta, Thursday, August 14, 1924

Subscription \$1.50 per year, in advance

The Chinook Trading Co.

Watch this space it will tell you the right
time to buy your Fruit

Preserving Peaches in To-day

Price \$2.25 per crate

Get your supply now, as the price will be
higher later on.

We now have

New Potatoes, Ripe Tomatoes, Green
Apples, Cucumbers, Plums, Etc.

This is the best time to buy Crab Apples
We have our supply on hand.

The Chinook Trading Co.
Dealers in Meats and Groceries
MONTGOMERY & HINDS

Local Items

Born—To Mr. and Mr. H. E. Bradford, on Friday, August 8, a daughter.

Mrs. J. S. Smith, who has been visiting with her daughter at Carstairs for the past month, returned Friday morning.

Miss O. M. Tarbuck, of Drumheller, has accepted a position as teacher at the Heathdale school.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wardlaw and family, of Ravenscrag, Sask., who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Wardlaw left for their home Friday morning.

The Ladies Aid and the Union Church Sunday School will hold a picnic at Gingles' grove on Friday afternoon. Everybody meet at the Church at 2 p.m. sharp.

E. E. Noble, who has been visiting his family at Orroville, Wash., returned to town Monday.

G. T. Oxley of Innisfail, was a visitor in town this week.

John Parsons, of Clover Lea district, returned Monday from Rochester, Minn., where he has been receiving medical treatment.

A Missionary Service will be held in the Union Church next Sunday evening at 7:30. A hearty invitation is extended to all to attend this service.

Miss Mainie Reynold left last Thursday for Saskatoon to act as bridesmaid at the wedding of her cousin, Miss Jean Halliday.

Mrs. Tom Gray is visiting this week at the home of her married daughter near Donald.

Mrs. F. McKenzie and three children arrived home Wednesday morning after visiting for six weeks at Drumheller, Red Deer and Calgary.

Mr. Glen Johnstone and his bride are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Neil McLean.

Before ordering your school supplies call and get prices at the Chinook Drug Store for your new text books.

Mrs. W. C. Agar expects to leave Saturday for Saskatoon to attend the wedding of her niece, Miss Halliday.

Mrs. J. A. Speight, who has been visiting in the district, left on Sunday for her home at Drumheller. She was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. J. K. Yeats.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hurley and family left on Monday by automobile for Alliance where they will visit relatives.

Fred Lake, of Oyen, was a visitor in town Tuesday.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. K. L. Parks, on Tuesday, August 12, a son.

A number from Chinook attended the Liberal meeting held in Youngstown Wednesday evening.

Mrs. H. F. Finkle left on Tuesday for Standard, Alta.

CHINOOK SCHOOL BOARD MEET

The Board of Trustees of the Chinook Consolidated School District met on Monday evening, August 4. All members present.

It was decided that no further payment be made to Miss Ann Whiteside for time lost during sickness over above the twenty days already paid for.

That van drivers for Route No. 2 be as follows: L. Knudsen, Sept. 2 to Sept. 17. B. Featherston, Sept. 18 to Oct. 7.

That B. Featherston be paid \$59.85 owing for van driving for last term.

That for Route No. 3 the following arrangements be made for van driving: Jas. Young, Oct. 6 to Oct. 24.

Route No. 4 J. K. Yeates drive van from October 6 to 24.

That for Route No. 5, Neil McLean be asked to look after same.

For Route No. 6 the following arrangements were made: W. A. Todd, Sept. 2 to Sept. 12. M. J. Aarsby, Sept. 15 to Oct. 31. R. and J. W. Lawrence, Nov. 1 to Dec. 31.

Route No. 7, W. H. Short will drive the van from Sept. 2 to Sept. 30.

That in accordance with the provisions of the Soldiers Home Tax Exemption Act, a refund of \$97.09 be made to the M. D. of Colthorne for school taxes collected by the 1921 Tax Recovery proceedings on the P. J. Barnes Estate, and a further refund of \$43.20 be made to the Trusts & Guarantee Co., for 1916 school taxes paid on this land, viz: N.W. 24 and S.W. 25-28-7, w. 4th.

A number of accounts were offered to be paid as soon as funds are available.

The Board adjourned to meet again in the school on Saturday evening, Sept. 6, at 8 o'clock.

Good Farming Counts.

R. K. Bohannon, an Alberta farmer who came from Illinois originally, and is now 73 years old, tells how he has successfully raised crops in a district affected in some years by dry conditions. He lives south of Sibbald, in which district in 1922 light yields were obtained. After the crop of that year Mr. Bohannon wrote to the Hanna Herald as follows: I don't know whether I am farming in the driest part of Alberta or not but we have raised at our place by our system from 20 to 30 bushels of wheat per acre for the past two seasons, and the lowest yield we ever had on the farm in eleven years was in 1914, by the old system, when we raised 17 bushels per acre, and we have raised as high as 30 bushels of wheat and 100 bushels of oats per acre. So why should I not think this the best country in North America?

This year Mr. Bohannon confidently predicts he will have a yield of 25 bushels of wheat to the acre. The main feature of Mr. Bohannon's system is consistent cultivation.

Grain Shipments Lethbridge Division

Grain shipments for the 1923-24 season out of the Lethbridge division of the C. P. R. totalled 37,000,000 bushels; of which 34,000,000 bushels was wheat.

It is estimated that immigration to Canada this year will be at least 75,000 in excess of 1923.

At the Elevators

(Prices Paid Yesterday)

Wheat

| | |
|------------|------|
| 1 Northern | 1.22 |
| 2 Northern | 1.19 |
| 3 Northern | 1.14 |
| Oats | |
| 2 C.W. | .40 |
| 3 C.W. | .37 |

Hurley's General Store

A square deal to everyone.
Concessions to none.

Grocery Supplies

Let us submit our prices on your
next grocery order.
Our prices will surprise you.

Apples and Vegetables In this week

Preserving Fruits In Season

We handle
SHELLY'S BREAD

W. A. Hurley Ltd.

Chinook - Alberta

Used Car Bargains

Overland, Chevrolet and Ford
Cars for sale at bargain prices

10-20 Titan Tractor for sale cheap

Before sending away for your Tires and
Tubes get our prices.

Gas, Oil and Accessories. Oxy-Acetylene
Welding Outfit

We render Ford Service. You never have to wait
for repairs or Genuine Ford parts. Own-
ing a Ford is a simple matter. Why
not have one?

Service Garage

Ford
DEALERS

COOLEY BROTHERS. PROPRIETORS

Dr. J. ESLER
Physician and Surgeon
Hospital in Connection
CEREAL

Dr. T. F. Holt,
Dentist, of Oyen,
Will be at the Chinook Hotel
Every THURSDAY.

Preserving Fruits

First Shipment of
Blueberries
Here on SATURDAY.
Leave your order early.

Peaches Next Week
Don't wait for them to get cheaper. The supply is
limited. Send in your order.
They Taste Good—
MOIRS' CHOCOLATES
Fresh shipment just arrived.
Try our Gold Band Coffee

Acadia Produce Co.

Quality—Economy—Service
C. W. RIDGOUT GEO. E. AITKEN
CHINOOK ALTA

KILL-THE-FLIES

—BY USING
FLY-TOX

The new antiseptic liquid for destroying flies. By simply
spraying this liquid around the room, the flies are overcome
Mouth Spray Free With Every Bottle
Try the Drug Store First

Don't forget to take home a Bottle of
Wedd's Grape Salts

E. E. JACQUES

Chemist and Druggist
CHINOOK ALTA

RED ROSE

COFFEE

For particular people.
Pure! No chicory or any adulterant in this choice coffee

Use **Bovril** in the Kitchen!

Home Training And Respect For Law

There is widespread discussion at the present time as to the cause of the crime wave sweeping over the continent, not so much in Canada, as in the United States, although this Dominion is also affected. As a matter of fact, Canada can never wholly escape influences emanating from the United States, whether they be good or bad, and if conditions, customs, laxity in law enforcement, or any other circumstance leads to the development of criminal instincts and acts in the United States, this Dominion is sure to suffer therefrom to some extent. Canadians are, therefore, vitally interested in the trend of events across the line.

Chicago, for example, has a record of a murder a day for the first six months of this year, a fact to which the appalling crime of which the two youths, Loeb and Leopold, stand confessed, has directed more than passing attention. Everywhere the question is being asked: What is the cause of this crime wave?

There are undoubtedly more causes than one, and consequently many answers are given. Some blame it on the war and to the fact that for four years human life and property were the cheapest commodities in the world, and millions of men became almost indifferent to the shedding of human blood. But any such answer is palpably insufficient.

Others declare the underlying cause is disrespect for Law, and many who advance this reason point to the utter contempt and open defiance of the Prohibition laws by thousands of otherwise good citizens as the chief reason for prevailing disrespect of all law. But it is open to question whether in this respect Canadians have less respect for prohibitory laws than they have for our strict Sunday observance laws, or Customs laws. It is unfortunately true that few people are inclined to resist the temptation to smuggle something if the opportunity presents itself.

Nevertheless it is no doubt true that disrespect for Law has a great deal to do with the crime wave. But the underlying cause is deeper than that. It is most first discovered what has resulted in this disrespect for Law. There is, of course, the propaganda of the A.N.W.'s, the Bolsheviks, the Red Communists, who would defy all law and destroy the existing order of Society. But the real cause is to be found nearer home.

Disrespect for Law is being encouraged and developed among the boys and girls of today through the laxity of parents in enforcing proper respect and obedience at home; through their failure to instruct their children to recognize and respect the rights of other people and other people's property; by their neglect to train children to be above all things honest, truthful and honorable; because, in fact, parents themselves are guilty of doing in their dealings with children, and fail to inculcate ideals of honor and Golden Rule principles in the lives of the rising generation. Too many parents today leave such training to the church and the school, but these can never replace the home, and home training; the best they can do is to further develop and strengthen right ideals in thought and living.

Children are brought up on fables. First, there is the Santa Claus fable, instead of early teaching that the giving of gifts at Christmas time is symbolic of the giving of God's greatest gift to mankind. Thus the opportunity to teach one-fifth of the truth and tell for others is lost, and the great lesson that it is more blessed to give than to receive neglected.

Then, arising out of a false conception of life, comes the deceit where parents explain the appearance of a new baby to the older children as a gift from a stock, whereas the opportunity of reverently instructing the older boys and girls in the true meaning of love and the mysteries of life should be embraced. As they grow older children remember such hypocrisy and come to the conclusion that if it was right for father and mother to deceive them, it cannot be otherwise than right to practice deceptions themselves. When truth is thrown into the discard the chief foundation stone of Respect for Law is undermined.

In the extreme brought out in the trial of Loeb and Leopold to establish that they were not normal mentally, there have been some amazing disclosures of mistakes made in their early training, clearly establishing that had wiser measures been taken their whole future would have been radically different.

It is in the matter of home training that a revolution for the better must be worked if the basic cause of crime is to be removed. If children lose respect for parents and teachers, it is an easy step to lose respect for law, and then lawlessness follows as an ineluctable result.

Relics Of George Washington

Americans in England Present Valuable Relics to Man-of-House

When the delegates to the American Bar Association's Convention visited Sulgrave Manor in England, they presented several valuable relics of George Washington to the Manor House. These include a saddle bag and a liquor chest used by Washington in the Revolutionary War, given by Colonel Walter Scott, of New York; a parchment deed dated March 1, 1666, by which Sulgrave property of the Washingtons was transferred to their relatives, the MacKenzies, and a coffee handle from the first coffin in which Washington was buried. The gifts of Joseph G. Butler, Jr., of Youngstown, Ohio.

The New York branch of the Daughters of the American Revolution gave a silk flag of the Sulgrave Institute of America at the same time.

Before of the amateur who plays poker with a winning smile.

The butterfly fish remains absolutely motionless throughout the day.

MURINE
Keeps EYES
Clear, Bright and Beautiful
Write Murine Co., Chicago, for Eye Care Book
W. N. U. 1537

Alberta Straw Industry

Will Manufacture Paper From Surplus Quantities Of Straw
Howard Stutzbach, Provincial Trade Commissioner, is expecting an early and favorable report from the Government Laboratories at Ottawa, regarding the samples of paper manufactured from Alberta cereal straw, which were forwarded a few weeks ago.

Alberta straw has proved to be a highly economical and satisfactory substitute for wood pulp in the manufacture of paper, and as soon as a report is received from the east, it is anticipated that the product will be placed on the market.

Several capitalists here, it is said, are prepared to finance the new manufacture, which should eventually utilize the vast surplus quantities of straw in the province, and also release large tracts of timber from the certainty of destruction.—Edmonton Bulletin.

On the Marriage Day

Romance usually ceases and history begins, and soon comes to an end when "Putnam's" is applied. It takes out corns, rashes, branches, seems—no trace of a single corn left after Putnam's Painless Corn Extract has done its work. 25c at all dealers. Refuse a substitute.

Celebrate Founding Of Halifax

British Special Service Squadron Arrived On 175th Anniversary
The arrival at Halifax of the British Special Service Squadron was coincident with the celebration of the 175th anniversary of the founding of Halifax by Lord Cornwallis, when he, with 2,000 pioneers, sailed up Chebucto Bay in 1749 and landed on the site of the present city.

The replica of Lord Cornwallis' battleship, the "Sphinx," sailed down the Hood, mightiest fighting machine in the world, and opened the pageant of the landing of Cornwallis on the shores of the northeast arm.

GUARD BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SUMMER

The summer months are the most dangerous to children. The complaints that assault them, which are cholera infantum, colic, diarrhoea, and dysentery, come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realizes he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles, or if they do come on suddenly, she must have at hand other medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the stomach and bowels and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Air Rules For Pilots

Regulations Agreed On By British, Belgian and Dutch Governments

Rules agreed on by the British, Belgian and Dutch Governments to minimize risk of collision between aircraft, have been issued by the air ministry. These provide that every pilot when flying on a compass course shall, whenever it is safe and practicable, fly on the right of the straight line, and joining the point of departure and point of arrival. When an aircraft is flying beneath cloud, it must keep at a fair distance below the cloud base in order to see and be seen.

When a pilot decides to follow a route which is officially recognized or consists of a line of ground marks, he should bear in mind that the risk of collision with another aircraft following the same route is considerable. Every pilot therefore following such a route shall endeavor to keep it at least 200 metres on his left.

Every pilot who decides to cross any route he is following shall do so at right angles and as high as circumstances permit.

For Scalds or Burns.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is a standard remedy for the prompt treatment of scalds and burns. Its healing power quickly soothes the pain and aids a speedy recovery from the injury. It is also an excellent remedy for all manner of cuts, bruises and sprains, as well as for relieving the pains arising from inflammation of various kinds. A bottle in the house and stable saves many a doctor's and veterinary's fee.

Copper Production

Copper production in Canada in 1923 amounted to 56,881,537 pounds, valued at \$12,529,185, as against 42,879,818 pounds, or \$7,738,177, according to a report of the Bureau of Statistics. Production was confined to the province of Ontario and British Columbia, which produced 31,656,800 pounds, worth \$1,265,327 and 55,224,737 pounds, valued at \$7,962,158 respectively.

Red-haired people have notoriously fewer hairs in their head, but they have the consolation that they seldom develop baldness. Red-haired heads have about 20,000 hairs; fair-haired heads about 150,000 to 160,000; and dark-haired, about 105,000.

Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts

Health Department

Gets Strange Reports

Some Queer "Causes of Death" in New York State

It seems quite probable that there are in the state of New York a number of persons making official reports of deaths to the division of vital statistics of the state health department who have more humor than spelling ability; as a recent note regarding officially given "causes of death" well shows. One strange disease cited was "Colony morbid" and "Tired of living" given in 99 different cases; probably indicates a kindly view of suicide; "Early rising and marriage" killed one unfortunate, another died "Who nobody knows," and a woman reached the great beyond through "Serving God and living with her husband and children." "Paralysis of the heart" was fatal once and "Suicide, self-inflicted" means a certain cause for an official report; one was "Worried to death by troublesome neighbors," and in another case "two neighbors" testified to "heart failure"; and a very definite announcement was made in one case that death was caused by "Taking Dr. —'s medicine." Altogether, though we have known that New York state was "the interesting" to live in, we never before realized how varied a state it was to die in. It took these official reports to convince us.—Hartford Courant.

Don't Let the Hot Kitchen

Spoil Your Summer

Make frequent use of Clark's Soups, Clark's Beans, Clark's Corned Beef, Clark's Dinner, and other excellent ready-to-serve Clark Dishes, and save your self much cooking. "Let the Clark Kitchens help you."

Motors In Los Angeles

More Cars Enter Congested Area Daily Than Number Registered in New York City

Statistics made public by the Los Angeles Traffic Commission reveal that Los Angeles streets are the most congested in the United States. In making the comparisons, traffic at each intersection of the principal streets outside of the downtown area proper was recorded.

Some of the salient points which the check disclosed were: Los Angeles county, with 45,572 automobiles (tourists' machines not included), represents 94 per cent. of the total automobile registration of the country.

Approximately 210,000 cars enter the congested district every day. This is said to be more than the total number of automobiles registered in New York City.

Minor traffic at Adams and Figueroa streets is declared the heaviest in the United States. During eleven and a half hours of the day the clock 69,797 cars traversed both streets of the intersection. The total registration of Los Angeles county is larger by 120,000 than that of New York.

The check shows that there are three intersections in Los Angeles that have a daily movement of over 45,000 machines; six intersections with between 40,000 and 45,000; nine intersections with between 35,000 and 40,000; and 25 more with a movement of 20,000 to 35,000. The figures show the traffic movement for only one street of each intersection, that is, north and south traffic or east and west traffic.

Beam Station Is Approved

Great Britain Will Now Be Connected With Canada By New Wireless

The British House of Commons approved of the agreement made by the postmaster-general, Hon. Vernon Harcourt, with the Marconi Company for the erection of a "beam" wireless station in Great Britain for communication with Canada. Mr. Harcourt recently announced in the House of Commons that he was arranging with the Marconi Company for the "beam" station and said then that an agreement between the Government and the company would be submitted shortly to the house for its approval.

The postmaster-general said that he understood arrangements were now being made with Australia and South Africa for the erection of a "beam" station in each of these dominions, as already had been arranged in Canada.

Replying to criticisms, Mr. Harcourt contended that if, at the end of 12 months the Government took over the service, all the stipulated guarantees having been complied with it would be a substantial and profitable business. He expressed the hope that the erection of the beam station in Great Britain would be begun almost immediately after the ratification of the agreement.

Three Fijian chiefs were received by the King at Buckingham Palace and presented him with a set of whales' teeth.

A single crow is known to have eaten 85 May beetles, 72 wireworms, and 123 grasshoppers, within an hour.

HARRY GRANFELD GIVES TANLAC FULL CREDIT

"My health has undergone such a wonderful improvement that I must say Tanlac is an unusual medicine and tonic," states Harry Granfeld, 153 Havelly St., Toronto, Ont.

"For two years past I have been troubled with indigestion to such an extent that I felt unfit for anything. My nerves became all untuned and my sleep was unsteady. My energy had about all left me and I would tire out easily."

"Since taking Tanlac I have a wonderful appetite and my stomach never

troubles me any more. My sleep is sound and restful and I get up mornings with renewed energy and really feel like active work for the first time in two years. I am strong for Tanlac."

Tanlac is for sale by all good druggists. Accept no substitute. Over 40 Million bottles sold.

Tanlac Vegetable Pills for constipation, made and recommended by the manufacturers of TANLAC.

Handicap To Soviet Navy

Naval Expert Says Half of Crew Would Be Seaside

Seasickness is a great handicap to the activities of the Soviet navy, says Naval Expert Lukashovich in an article in the Soviet press discussing the necessity for long-distance cruising for the Red Fleet.

It is impossible, the writer says, to speak about the preparedness of the fleet unless it has had practical experience with such cruising. At present the Soviet fleet is manned by young factory workers, and he expressed the belief that more than half the crew would be put out of action through seasickness in their first acquaintance with wind and waves.

In the Caspian Sea during the Civil War, Lukashovich added, seasickness disabled 80 per cent. of the crews, and the remainder had the greatest difficulty in saving the ships.

The "Terror of Asthma" comes like a thief in the night with its dreadful throttling, robbing its victim of breath. It seems beyond the power of human aid to relieve until one trial is made of that remarkable preparation, Dr. J. D. Roloff's Asthma Remedy. Then relief comes with a rush. Life becomes worth living, and, if the remedy be used persistently, the disease is put permanently to rout. Take no substitute.

Northern Ontario Gold

Production of gold from the mines of Northern Ontario for the first six months of the current year reached an aggregate of \$11,750,000, according to preliminary estimates. The income from investments, bonds and bank deposits, and from premium on gold sold for New York funds, brought the total income of the gold mines to well above \$12,000,000 for the half year.

Blind Girl Receives M.A. Degree

Miss K. L. Wood-leigh, 21, a totally blind girl, received her M.A. degree from McGill University this year. She graduated from the high school in 16, and took highest honors in history while attending the university. She will continue her studies at Oxford.

Division In Oberammergau

People Are Criticizing Visit Of Players To America

Oberammergau is not the peaceful village that it was before Anton Lang and his wood carving companions went to America early this year. Local opponents of the trip to the United States have gained reinforcements since the return of the Lang party, and the town has divided into bitter Lang and anti-Lang groups.

The anti-Lang forces assert that the American visit of the Oberammergau players was an attempt to commercialize the Passion Play, that the trip was a financial failure, and they have threatened to sabotage the next production of the performance scheduled for 1925.

Anton Lang himself has held aloof from his critics thus far, and refuses to answer them, contending that the charges are unfounded, and avers that the Passion Play will not suffer from criticism or jealousies of individuals.

Protection For Autos

Placed at the top of curves and cliffs and at approaches to bridges, a close-woven wire fence painted white has proved to be a far better protection against automobile accidents than stone walls or wooden rails have heretofore. Such a fence is taking strength and resiliency. An automobile cannot break through it, and at reasonable speed a car that hits it neither is injured itself nor injures the fence.

It Bids Pain Begone.—When neuralgia racks the nerves or lamina cripples the back is the time to test the virtues of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Well rubbed in it will still the pain and produce a sensation of ease and rest. A trial of it will establish faith in it.

Use Bark For Fuel

Bark taken from logs in the process of making pulp, which is thrown into the rivers by most companies, is now being treated by a new machine manufactured by a firm in Sault Ste. Marie, and used as the sole fuel for heating the steam boilers.

The "grain of Mustard" for health

Don't refuse the mustard when it is passed to you. Cultivate the habit of taking it with meat, especially fat meats. It stimulates the digestion and aids in assimilating your food.

but it must be Keen's

233

Save Fuel in Cooking



The illustration shows an interesting test you should try in your own kitchen. It proves the superiority of good enameled ware for cooking purposes. Take an SMP Enameled Ware Sauce Pan, and a sauce pan of equal size made of aluminum, tin or other metal. Into each pour a quart of cold water. Set both sauce pans over the fire. The water in the SMP Enameled Ware Sauce Pan will be boiling merrily in about five minutes, while the water in the all-metal sauce pan will come to the boil in about eight minutes—three minutes longer. Save fuel in cooking. Use

SMP Enameled WARE
"A Face of Porcelain and a Heart of Steel"
Three finishes: Pearl Ware, two coats of peaty-grey enamel inside and out, Diamond Ware, three coats, light blue and white outside, white lining, Crystal Ware, three coats, pure white inside and out, with Royal Blue enameled.
THE SHEET METAL PRODUCTS CO. (LIMITED)
MONTREAL TORONTO VANCOUVER
EDMONTON VANCOUVER CALGARY
Look for this Trade Mark

Estimate Of Germany's Wealth Is Made After Careful Study By American Financial Experts

According to a study just completed by the Research Department of the Bankers Trust Company of New York, the wealth of Germany today is \$55,000,000,000. This figure is arrived at after making allowance for the territorial losses imposed by the Versailles Treaty, the fact being in mind that while some of this territory was agricultural, and not highly productive, yet the loss of Alsace-Lorraine carried with it very large resources of iron and potash, as well as industrial works of considerable magnitude, while the occupation of the Saar basin has also deprived Germany of extensive coal deposits. The fact also was taken into consideration that in losing part of Silesia, Germany lost many industrial plants and large iron and zinc deposits, and 12 1/2 per cent. of all the German coal lying within five hundred yards of the surface. Alsace was made also for the depletion in buildings and structures and the decreased productivity of agricultural lands.

The accepted pre-war German estimate, that of Dr. Karl Helfferich, was 210-billion gold marks (\$57,780,000,000). Sir Josiah C. Stamp, the well-known English statistician and economist, in an estimate made in 1919, raised this figure to \$80,500,000,000 to make allowance for several items which he felt Dr. Helfferich had overlooked. Dr. Helfferich, just before his death, in a special report on Germany's finances contributed to the London Standard, estimated the present-day wealth of Germany somewhat lower. Taking as a basis figure 200 billion gold marks, or say, \$47,600,000,000, he reduced this amount by making allowance for diminished productivity of the intrinsic value of Germany's wealth. On this account he made a reduction of 50 billion gold marks, or \$13,200,000,000, concluding that the present value of the German national wealth would amount to 150 billion gold marks, or about \$35,700,000,000.

In view of the facts regarding Germany's industrial plants and the excellent condition of her railroads, as given in the Daves report, the Research Department of the Bankers Trust Company is of the opinion that this last reduction of 50 billion gold marks made by Dr. Helfferich is not quite fair, and therefore that the actual wealth of Germany today lies somewhere between his basic figure of \$47,600,000,000 and the estimate independently made by the Trust Company of \$55,000,000,000.

Rate Of Seeding Sweet Clover

Light Seeding Appears To Do As Well As Heavier Sown Land

Four plots of sweet clover were sown at the Brandon, Man., Experimental Farm, without a nurse crop. In the springs of 1922 and 1923, at four different rates, respectively, 6, 9, 12 and 15 lb. per acre. The Superintendent of the Farm, Mr. W. C. McKillop, states in his report for 1923, that an equally good stand was obtained from the lightest seeding as from the heaviest, while the total yield was very similar. There was no significant difference in the quality of the hay as a result of the different rates of seeding. Mr. McKillop also states, but he adds, that the crop as a whole was somewhat coarser compared with the crop from plots that had been seeded down with a nurse crop. The standard rate of seeding sweet clover on the Brandon Farm is 10 pounds per acre of scarified seed when a nurse crop is used and 8 pounds when sown alone. These rates appear to be sufficiently heavy the superintendent remarks, and larger quantities are not recommended unless the seed bed is in poor shape.

The Forkless Age

England gets ready to celebrate in 1932 the 300th anniversary of the first use of forks by the British. Before then, they ate with their fingers.

Three centuries seem long ago. It is. But in 1622 when some unknown English proscriber brought the first fork over from France, "the good old days" were at their best.

Shakespeare had been dead sixteen years. The immortal bard never used a fork. He never even saw one. It must have been a sight to watch people eat in those "good old days," Calgary Alberta.

Claims Record For Holstein

A world's record for his senior 2-year-old Holstein Friesian heifer, Williamsburg Postiac, is claimed by Dr. M. W. Locke, Williamsburg, Ont., as the result of a 30-day test, showing production of 2,785.5 pounds of milk and 113.83 pounds of butter fat, equivalent to 142.28 pounds of butter.

W. N. U. 1537

When to Cut Sunflowers for Silage

Experiments Made in Cutting at Different Stages of Development

Valuable light has been thrown on the question of making sunflower silage, by experiments conducted at the Brandon, Man., Experimental Farm. Six small silos, each capable of holding about a half-ton of sunflower silage were used. These were filled, with sunflowers cut at different stages of development. The first cutting was made on August 15 when the heads were just forming on some of the plants while on others they had not commenced to form. The second cutting was made when about 10 per cent. of the heads had come into bloom. Later cuttings were made on definitely observed stages, the last one being on October 2, when about half the heads were ripe and half were in the "dough" stage. In each case the sunflowers were allowed to lie on the ground for twenty-four hours before putting them into the silos. They were then cut up and finely compressed in the silos. The yield varied from 12 tons, 865 pounds per acre in the first cutting, to 11 tons, 80 pounds in the last cutting. The percentage of moisture varied from 87.1 in the first cut to 60.2 in the last. The highest tonnage per acre was 14 tons, 1356 pounds, containing 76 per cent. of water, cut on the 7th of September, when 60 to 65 per cent. of the crop was in bloom. The silos were all opened on the same day in December. The silage had kept well and was in good feeding condition. Fewest tests were made on the palatability and other points covering the relative value of the silage cut at the different periods. The conclusion was reached, insofar as one experiment justifies making a deduction, that the crop cut on August 31 and September 17 were nearly as good. In other words, the cutting of sunflowers when from one-third to full-bloom gave better results than cutting earlier or leaving later. Within these ranges the difference in dates of cutting are of little consequence.

Less Crimes of Serious Nature

Drunkness Figures Largely in Tabulation of Offences

Crime in the more serious categories is somewhat on the decline in Canada, while offences that are less grave are on the increase, according to a tabulation of criminal statistics just completed by the Bureau of Statistics covering the year 1923. Convictions for murder declined from 19 in 15, while for manslaughter the convictions last year were 28, compared with 45 in 1922. Shooting, stabbing and wounding convictions totalling 157, in 1923 show an increase of 38 over the previous year.

Conviction for offences against liquor and prohibition acts, decreased from 8,519 in 1922, to 8,088. In Ontario they were increased from 3,246 to 3,583, and in Quebec, from 564 to 1,294. There were smaller increases in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but a decline in British Columbia and Alberta.

In drunkenness, Ontario, among all the provinces, has the unenviable distinction of heading the list of convictions. The number grew from 10,063 in 1922, to 11,370 in 1923. In Quebec, they declined from 7,402 to 6,260 in 1922 and 1923 respectively. There were slight declines in the Maritime Provinces, Alberta and British Columbia. For the whole of Canada, the figures for the two years are remarkably similar, totalling 25,565 in 1923, as compared with 25,648 in 1922.

S. A. Lads For Manitoba

A party of 22 vigorous young men arrived recently over Canadian National lines destined for the Salvation Army immigration headquarters at Brandon, from whence they will go to Canada to prepare for harvest work. This is the first and smallest of two parties of carefully chosen Old Country boys being brought out by the Salvation Army this summer to engage in farm work in Western Canada.

Our Big Railway Mileage

Canada has one mile of railway to every 220 people, a larger mileage in proportion to population than any other country, with a total mileage of nearly 40,000. The Government owns or controls a mileage of 22,000—the largest public-owned system in the world.

Many people think that the metal brass is mined somehow or another. As a matter of fact, brass is not a separate metal in itself, but is an alloy, or mixture, of copper and zinc.

Natural Resources Bulletin

Forests of Canada Supplying Employment For Many Workers

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa says:

The range and variety of forest products which Canada is supplying to the world can, in a limited way, be seen in the report of her exports. These, while little detail is given, indicate that our forests are providing the raw materials that in turn provide labor for enormous numbers of mechanics and laborers in the many trades and industries included under the general class of wood workers. In the building industries, there were exports of 2,249,553,000 feet of planks and boards, 1,614,223,900 feet, 2,519,734,000 shingles, and 31,346,000 pickets.

For construction purposes 179,857,000 feet of square timber was exported, much the greater portion being of Douglas fir.

Railway construction in other countries called for 1,102,500 railway ties, while telegraph and telephone poles exported numbered 248,282.

Cedar logs in the rough amounting to 110,637,000 feet, a large portion of which went to the United States, where they are cut into shingles.

Pulpwood amounting to 7,444,693 cords and 172,065 tons of woodpulp were exported for the manufacture of paper.

It will readily be seen, therefore, that Canada's forests, in addition to assisting materially in building up her export trade, are supplying the medium of employment to many workmen in other lands.

Expect Large Cattle Exports

A Steady Export Trade Expected To End of the Year

Already this year the figures for cattle exports from Canada to Great Britain are far ahead of last year, according to H. E. Arkell, Dominion Livestock Commissioner. In an interview at the Port Carri Hotel during his recent visit to Winnipeg, Mr. Arkell said he had it from the leading cattle exporters throughout the Dominion that they expect a very steady export trade in cattle right up to the end of the year. He had been happy to learn that the various shipments of fat cattle to the Old Country, which had been fed in the open throughout the winter at Edmonton and shipped by Canadian National this spring, realized good prices. "This success should hearten the western farmer, as it shows what is possible in this direction," said the commissioner.

B.C. Lumber For Montreal

The Southern Alberta Lumber Company has received orders to supply the Montreal Harbor Board with two full cargoes of lumber from British Columbia mills, the quantity being in excess of seven million feet.

The sugar cane juice, constituting about 89 per cent. of the weight of the cane, is clarified by the addition of lime.

A Powerful Argument

If Canada Grows to Thirty Million Hudson Bay Route Is Needed

"Our statisticians," says Investment, the House organ of Nesbitt, Thomson and Company, Limited, "has figured out that by 1950 at the present rate of increase, the population of the United States will be 600,000,000 and that of Canada 30,000,000." This is put forward as a powerful argument in favor of the St. Lawrence project, from the hydro-electric development standpoint. "If there is a power hunger now what will be the development in ten years from now, and what will be the need twenty years from now?" Quite true! With thirty million people in Canada twenty-six years from now, there will be use for hydro-electric development; but the strange thing is that all Eastern Canada can see great things grouped around Toronto and Montreal; they can picture the millions of the great west as customers of the hydro-electric industries along the St. Lawrence, but they refuse to see the need for cheap transportation for our wheat and cattle to the world markets via the Hudson Bay Route. So far as the east is concerned it is millions for the St. Lawrence and not a dollar (not even of our own money from and sales), for the development of the Hudson Bay.

But thirty millions for Canada and five hundred millions for the United States is just as powerful an argument for the development of the Hudson Bay as it is for the St. Lawrence project.—Moose Jaw Times.

Dates For 1925 Fairs

Western Fair Circuit Decides on Plans For Next Year

At a meeting of officials of the Western Fair Circuit held in Regina, the following dates were arranged for next year's fairs: Brandon, June 23 to July 4; Calgary, July 6 to 11; Edmonton, July 12 to 19; Saskatoon, July 20 to 25; Regina, July 27 to Aug. 1.

It was decided that Saskatoon and Regina fairs would assume the expense of the construction of the dynamometer that has proved such a popular attraction this year, Edmonton and Calgary to pay \$100 rental. The four fairs will pool the expenses of transportation and this will be made a permanent policy.

It was generally agreed that the present system of holding platform attractions at the time of the annual meeting was not suitable and suggestions which will be laid before the various fair boards were made for selecting the attractions later in the year.

The view of a parish in the west of England fell ill on Saturday afternoon and a certain famous canon who happened to be staying in the neighborhood consented to conduct the services on the Sunday.

At the close of evening service, the churchwardens assembled in the vestry to thank him. "It's very kind of you, we're sure," said one of them. "A much worse man than you would have done for us, but we couldn't find one."

Refute Misleading Stories Of Canada's Climate Which Tend To Retard Immigration

Egg-Laying Contest Results

Average Yield of Eggs Increasing With Each Succeeding Contest

Six thousand, six hundred and eighty hens competed in the egg-laying contests conducted by the Dominion Experimental Farms in the first three years of operation. These contests include the Canadian contest for the whole of Canada, carried on at Ottawa, and provincial contests conducted at an experimental farm or station in each of the provinces.

The number of birds entered as well as the average yield per hen, increased with each succeeding contest. The first year, 1,610 birds gave an average of 112 1/2; the second year, 2,480 yielded an average of 134 1/2; and for the third year, namely, 1921-22, 2,500 birds yielded an average of 146 1/2 eggs per bird. The average cost of the eggs produced was approximately 25 cents per dozen for the three years.

These contests are associated with the Record of Performance for poultry, which grants registration to birds that lay, in twelve months, 200 or more eggs weighing at least twenty-four ounces to the dozen. Males are also eligible for registration if they are the sons or grandsons of registered females and otherwise meet official requirements. According to the report on the contests, which is issued as Bulletin No. 23 of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, 28 per cent. of the hens taking part qualified for registration in 1920, 36.4 per cent. in 1921, 40.3 in 1922. In the latter year, 462 birds qualified, and of this number, 269 are reported to have been registered by their owners. Nine breeds were represented; the leaders being Barred Rocks, Single Comb Leghorns, White Wyandottes and Single Comb Anconas.

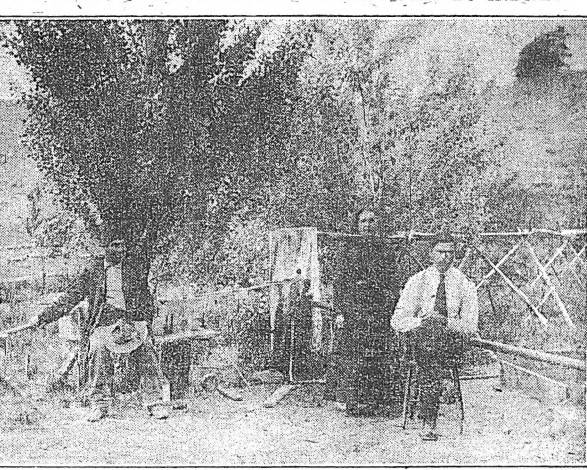
Pulling-Test Wagon

Increase In Efficiency of Horse and Mule Hauling Is Attained

An increase in efficiency of one-third in the use of horse and mule hauling is expected from the results of the pulling-test wagon of Iowa State College. The wagon is geared to a variable series of heavy weights, and when the pulling-test is started the force exerted is accurately shown from the weights lifted. The tests have already supplied information that may prove very useful. It has been shown, for instance, that the reserve power of draft animals may give a short pull of six or eight times the average work, that good roads about treble pulling power as compared with ordinary farm roads, and that a level granite block road offers ease of pulling a load next to that of steel rails.

London has 186 different omnibus routes and 615 railway stations.

WORLD'S ODDEST WATERWORKS BUILT BY INDIAN



Waterworks are not alone the possession of great cities and towns. In the dry belt region of British Columbia an Indian has built the oddest waterworks system in the world. And it serves even more purposes than those of great cities.

Behind the Indian's home a short distance, a small creek came down through a low range of hills. On the hillside at a higher level than his home, so as to have gravity to aid him, the Indian built an aqueduct. This ran down to where a cedar stump five feet high stood near his house.

He hollowed the cedar stump to form a large pipe, which he then filled. From the cedar stump pipes ran. The one at the top emptied into a small trough. The water being from a mountain spring was always ice cold. In this trough metal receptacles were placed holding whatever foods were affected by hot weather. Thus the trough made an excellent refrigerator. In the hottest weather in this hot region, milk and butter were kept sweet. The largest pipe, about half-way down the stump, carried water to the house to supply the needs of cooking, washing and sanitation. The lower one, receiving the greatest amount of pressure, was attached to a hose pipe, which ran and irrigated a large garden, making possible the growing of many things that otherwise could not be raised in this dry region. Cattle can also be watered at the trough. The inventor and every phase of the system are shown herewith. The height of the cedar stump can be gained nearly by comparing with the woman who is five feet six inches tall. The aqueduct can be shut off by working a lever which is seen in the hands of the Indians seated before the wintering trough, which serves as refrigerator.—Francis Tottle.

Canadian delegates attending the first annual congress of the Empire Commercial Travellers' Association in London came manfully to the defence of Canada's climate the other day. It appears that some newspaper reports published in Great Britain had spoken of the severity of our winter, of our roads made impassable by snow and our motorists obliged to equip their cars with sleighs in order to travel on the highways. To correct false impressions which might be created by these tales, the Canadian commercial travellers told of their experiences of winter motoring and of their motorists obliged to equip their cars with sleighs in order to travel on the highways. To correct false impressions which might be created by these tales, the Canadian commercial travellers told of their experiences of winter motoring and of their motorists obliged to equip their cars with sleighs in order to travel on the highways.

Canada has to admit having a winter but does not like the title, "Our Lady of the Snows," conferred upon the country by Mr. Kipling to be interpreted too literally. Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, recently told the Association of Advertising Clubs of the World at its meeting in England, that Canada's winter should be counted as one of its assets. "Without that winter," he said, "we should not be able to grow the hard wheat on which so much of the prosperity of the Canadian west depends, and which every miller in the United States desires for his choicest flour. Without that winter we should not have the fur-bearing animals and the fur trade which for three hundred years has been one of Canada's basic industries. Without that winter we could not have so economically as we do the products of our lumber and pulp mills. And, last but not least, without that winter, we could not have the virile, sturdy manhood which the world, particularly since the achievements of the Canadian army in the Great War, has come to identify with the Canadian race."

Yes, we must admit that we have a winter, but we object to dissemination of the idea that all Canada is an Arctic waste, covered for six months of the year with deep snow, and that its inhabitants are forced to clothe themselves like Eskimos and remain huddled in the igloos for shelter from the cold from November until April. Fortunately, such an idea could scarcely be widely entertained in Great Britain. So many people from the British Isles visit the Dominion during the winter months that it is hard to believe such a description could be credited. Surely, it must be understood that climatic conditions vary in different parts of a country as vast as this, that in some parts of Canada the winter does not differ greatly from that of Great Britain and that in others the clear, cold weather makes it necessary to heat houses properly and to wear warm clothing, but is healthy and permits indulgence in outdoor sports to enjoy which English people go to Swiss winter resorts.

People contemplating migration from Britain to Canada should be acquainted with the general character of the climate of the section of the country in which they intend settling. They should not come to this country late in the autumn unprepared to face winter conditions. On the other hand, they should not be deterred from seeking homes in Canada by false notions about its climate, which is not unendurable and which has not prevented others from earning a good living and enjoying life in the Dominion.—Mail and Empire.

Unemployment Conference

Wednesday, September 3, is the date fixed for the general conference in Ottawa on unemployment, according to word received from Hon. James Murelock, Federal Minister of Labor. Expenses of delegates from provincial governments, cities and various organizations invited to the conference will be paid by the Federal Government.

Japanese Women Coming To Canada

From April 1, 1918, to May 31, 1921, a total of 2,606 Japanese women entered Canada as settlers. During the same period 439 male Japanese laborers and 1,315 male Japanese, other than laborers, were admitted. Available records of Japanese deserting from ships in Canadian ports, dating from April 1, 1920, show that 96 railroads and others probably entered Canada illegally.

One To Jump At

Miss Young—So you've known him only a month. Don't you think you are taking a great many chances in marrying him?

Miss Olden (tendently)—Dear me, no. It's the only chance I've had in twenty years.

About one-half of the Swiss Government railways, some 300 miles have been electrified.

DR. HAMMOND'S PILLS
FOR
HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS,
CONSTIPATION,
INDIGESTION,
KIDNEYS, LIVER,
BOWELS.

NEVER FIRE FIRST

—BY—
JAMES FRENCH DORRANCE
Co-Author of "Your Man,"
"Glorious Days," etc.
(Serial Rights Arranged Through
F. D. Goodchild, Publishers,
Toronto)

Several practical reasons decided his next move. He put both of the accused natives under arrest. Cell room at police station was at a premium and food of the sort the natives required was difficult to prepare in a white man's kitchen. The health of the prisoners, who were his concern until the court had passed on their guilt, was certain to be better if they lived under native conditions. Friends and relatives were more than ready to take them in for sustenance allowance he granted each. After making them understand that they were not to leave camp under penalty of his wrath, he turned them loose—a parole, it may be said, here, that was not broken.

The happiest times in Russell Seymour's memory were those that immediately followed his arrest. His constable bedfast, his presence at or near headquarters was required unless some dire emergency arose. For once he thanked his lucky stars that nothing happened to break the joyous monotony.

For a week, Moira, in her role of nurse, spent most of her days at the post. While she was kindness itself to La Marr and anticipated most of his wants, there was no doubt that her real interest was in the sergeant. A close friendship sprang up as they found many interests in common and exchanged life stories with endless detail. At that, each had their mental reservations. Nothing, the girl said, for instance, threw any light on her real reason for making her unseasonable and unexpected northward dash. And his lips were sealed that he was hopelessly in love.

In holding back, however, the girl had every advantage over the man. She did not need to say a word to tell her the state of his feelings. Indeed, her worry was over the promptness of her own confession. She told Emma Morrow. Was propriety disturbing her judgment, and isolation disturbing her viewpoint? She feared a mistake that might make them both unhappy in the future. With a fact that at times made her feel cruel both to him and herself, she held the situation level with the spirit of friendship.

Her attitude was made easy by the more active wooing of Harry Karmark. The handsome factor was not held back by any sense of poverty, which is felt perforce by any man who had to tell his police pay, a far from princely dose. Karmark was as persistent as a circus elephant, and he would permit; quite too impetuous, in fact, for the comfort of one whose interests were divided.

For a time, the girl was put to it to keep the two apart. When they both "made" Mission House at the same time, she felt that she was spending the evening in a TNT factory. While the men never actually clashed physically, she felt certain that only Seymour's military bearing kept them apart. At last, she was forced to put them on schedule, giving each two evenings a week, but with understanding that they were not to come over on their assigned nights unless she previously sent an expedient could hardly arise "Outside," but she saw no other way out of the difficulty in Armistice, unless she was ready to

MRS. BUDGE SO WEAK SHE HARDLY STAND

Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound
Restored Her Health

River Desert, Que.—"I used to have a severe pain in my side, and was unable to walk fast and could not stand for any length of time to my ironing or washing, but I would have to lie down to get relief from the pain. I had this for about two years, then a friend told me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and she had good results. I certainly got good results from it, too, as the last time I had a sore side was in May and I had not had it since. I am also glad of having good nursing for my baby, and I think it is your medicine that helped me in this way."—Mrs. L. E. BUDGE, River Desert, Quebec.

If you are suffering from the tortures of a displacement, irregularities, backache, headache, nervousness, or a pain in the side, you should lose no time in trying Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Treatise on "Women's Health" will be sent you free upon request. Write for it to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Cobourg, Ontario. This book contains valuable information that every woman should know.

W. N. U. 1537

undertake a "for-better-or-worse" decision. And out of this situation grew Russell Seymour's greatest despair. The first of his evenings arrived, but no summons from the girl. The next afternoon—with Mrs. Morrow, she dropped in at police headquarters to cheer the convalescing constable. She chose a time when she must have known the sergeant was after evening out the police station. She was also, according to La Marr, she had not been indisposed the previous evening.

The second of Seymour's scheduled visits passed into the discard of time with no word from her, and then a third. Being an expert of direct action, Seymour decided to learn the reason for this sudden change which, to him, was inexplicable. He made certain she had not started on her daily snow-shoe sprint about the camp, an exercise of which she was fond and at which, for a girl, something of an expert. Mid-afternoon, he presented himself at Mission House. Luke Morrow admitted him, carried his request for an interview. More anxious than he dared to admit, even to himself, the sergeant went in, his fingers crumpling the fur cap as he paced the living room. Even before Morrow spoke on returning, he knew the beauty's chamber was down. The missionary's expression was too sympathetic for any answer.

"Does Miss Mallow ask that you'll excuse her, sergeant," was his formal report.

"Is she ill?"

"Physically, I'm afraid."

Seymour was too dazed for his pride to come into action. To be carried away by a girl's head, it didn't seem fair. What's more, it wasn't at all like Moira O'Malley. Surely he had the right to know his fault—his crime.

"Thunder! feebees, Luke Morrow! Tell me what I've done to be treated like this!" he demanded.

"I'm sure I can't imagine, Russell."

"Does Madame Emma know?"

The girl shook her head. "Moira has not mentioned your name to either of us since the last evening you spent here." He hesitated a moment. "She does know at least that her brother was murdered—that such was the accident of the Arctic we reported to her."

"Then she thinks I'm responsible for trying to soften that ordeal?" Even as he asked, however, he felt certain that there must be something more of a misunderstanding than that.

"I took full responsibility for as they found many interests in common and exchanged life stories with endless detail. At that, each had their mental reservations. Nothing, the girl said, for instance, threw any light on her real reason for making her unseasonable and unexpected northward dash. And his lips were sealed that he was hopelessly in love."

CHAPTER X
Hard Knuckles

If it is true, as Kipling says, that single men in barracks don't grow into plaster saints, it is doubly true of those in lonely detachment shacks of the Royal Mounted. It is doubly true of those in lonely detachment shacks of the Royal Mounted. It is doubly true of those in lonely detachment shacks of the Royal Mounted.

As he descended upon the trading post, he was met by the sergeant. Seymour was scarcely a staff non-com of the Royal Mounted. For the moment he was simply a man who happened to be in the line of duty. A dangerous man for the time being and one with an initial advantage over Karmark, for Seymour's nerve was backed by morality and right.

He did not trouble to knock on the door of the factor's quarters, but yanked at the latch-string, finding no one in the comparatively luxurious living room, he stamped into the store, a longed-for 38 x 24. Along one wall were shelves on which were displayed the "junk" that goes to make an Arctic life. Mayday had not been a disaster, but a triumph. Preferring these notions, generally more than less unsuited for customer's use, was a counter. From the ceiling, along the other wall, depended the furs and pelts that had been taken in barter and not yet baled for shipment to the marts of trade where women would pay whatever price the market exacted that they might adorn themselves.

Harry Karmark was there, glistening over some fox skins just taken at a fraction of their value from one of the Indian hunters who had come in from the South. If he was surprised at the unannounced visit by way of his private quarters, his face did not betray it. It was a perfect mask.

"You're being making yourself quite a stranger sore," he said, his tone as cold as steel. "It's the very devil what a havoc woman can make of man-to-man friendships up here in the frozen zone. You better be careful you don't whimper at my success with Moira—Miss O'Malley, the finest woman."

"Not to whimper, Karmark," Seymour cut in.

"Best take your medicine, sergeant. As were Arctic men on next to nothing a year, you never had a chance to be anything more to her than an evening's diversion. From now on, you won't even decorate."

Under this insult-to-injury, Seymour held himself with the stoutest grip. "I came," he declared with an ominous outward calm, "to learn just what you said to Miss O'Malley when you were high time she knew. Did you expect me to ask your august permission after what has happened?"

The factor put away the pelts he had been examining on Seymour's entry and, with casual manner, came from behind the counter. The open door of the store the rivals faced each other.

"You told her more than the facts in this case, Karmark," the factor said, his words dripping with earnest emphasis. "I'm here to know what you said and how you said it. If I'm compelled to bash you up."

Karmark laughed harshly, perhaps to show a confidence which he just may have felt. The factor held a revolver in his hand, training and practice.

"Threatening violence, eh?" said the factor with a sneer. "Thinking of using your police power to repair your shattered romance? Dear eyes, what a bloody nose you put on me."

"I'm not here as a policeman and I'll lay aside the tools of my trade," Karmark said. "The revolver he held the accoutrements upon the counter at the end nearest the front door. He slid them he laid a "come along," a small steel article with chain attachment useful in handling refractory prisoners. With his long arms swinging loosely at his sides, he strode back to face the factor.

"Perhaps I showed her how careless kind you are to advise, named by you as a coward's play, as your brother's murderer."

The handsome factor was enjoying himself. "Of course it is," he said. "The only suspect yet named wandering about the camp at will, living in idleness on your bounty, likely to slip off into the woods and never be heard from again."

"The Eskimo is under arrest—regular enough under the circumstances."

Seymour caught himself. He did not need to defend his official conduct to this trouble maker. Moreover, he felt that Karmark must have gone further with his insinuations. The matter of manner of the factor's custody might have carried the girl to him in protest, with demand for an explanation; but it was not enough to have brought about an utter break without a word.

"Let's hear the rest of it, Karmark—the whole damnable misapprehension."

Fingers twitching beside the yellow stripe of his trousers showed his tension.

"Perhaps I told her about the foxes—the silver and black!" The factor's tone was triumphant.

Seymour's lips were as white as the frost on the Arctic air. He felt the voice as cold as the temperature when he asked what the factor meant to insinuate.

(To be continued)

Educated Men Are Fighting Against Odds

University Graduate Obligated to Sell Papers at Streetham

Educated at a university, a man who before he joined the army, earned £500 a year, is at present engaged in selling newspapers at Streetham, England.

"I used to write, to score off my own bat," he declared the other day. "It is a desperate struggle, but I shall manage it." This optimist gave up a job of £500 a year to join the army when there was a call for men during the war. After a futile struggle high and low for employment he assumed he was too old at 46. "I am ready to take anything, which will bring in a few pence," he explained.

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WRIGLEYS
Chew it after every meal
It stimulates appetite and aids digestion. It makes your food do you more good. Note how it relieves that stuffy feeling after hearty eating.

SEALED in its Purity Package
WRIGLEYS DOUBLEMENT CHEWING GUM
R25

First Printing By Type

First Printing By Movable Type Was Produced in the Eleventh Century.

Proof that the invention of printing was actually ascribed to a European, came from China, has been found by Thomas Francis Carter, of the Department of Chinese at Columbia University, he announces.

Up until this time the question of whether the invention of printing in Europe by Gutenberg was made independent of its invention in China centuries earlier, has been a matter of conjecture.

The exact date of the discovery of printing in China is not known, Prof. Carter says. The earliest printing of which there is authentic knowledge was done in Japan about 770 A.D. at the instigation of a woman. The Empress Shoku, to save her soul, printing 1,000,000 Buddhist charms. A number of these charms are still extant.

The oldest known printed book, according to Prof. Carter is the Diamond Sutra, which dates from 868 A.D. The printing of the Diamond Sutra and the Buddhist charms was made by use of block prints, similar to our wood cuts. The first type printing, Prof. Carter says, was done some time between 1051 and 1058. It was by means of type made of earthenware—Detroit News.

Made World's Record

In Re-Laying Rails
Gang Tore Up and Replaced 29 Miles

What is claimed as a world's record for re-laying rails was established by a crew of men on the Canadian Pacific Railway, New Brunswick district, St. John. In two days, the men tore up 29 miles of old 56-pound rails and replaced them with new. There were 220 men in the gang. The feat is said to be one of the most remarkable recorded in railroad history.

The first day the men laid 14.7 miles, and the second day they completed 15 miles. According to all available records, the former Canadian record was 11.7 miles, which exceeded that established in the United States.

The men were divided into two gangs—one consisting of French-Canadians and the other mainly Americans, residing in Maine. The French-Canadians took one side, and the Americans the other. The keen rivalry existing between the two factions resulted in this remarkable achievement. The Canadian gang kept pace with their rivals for some hours and then let out, finishing their side of the 15 miles in three-quarters of an hour less than their associates. The last mile they laid in the remarkable time of 20 minutes.

No Justification
Commissioner Starnes, of the Royal Mounted Police, would bar the revolver. He is right. People who carry revolvers don't carry them for fun, but to shoot. And when they shoot they usually kill. The idea of allowing such a thing mucks out all our boasted civilization.—Ottawa Journal.

Shorthand and typewriting are the most popular courses among the prisoners at Maldstone Prison in England.

Some people flatter themselves when they are unable to get others to do it for them.

MACDONALD'S Fine Cut
For those smokers who like their tobacco Cut Fine or who roll their own
MACDONALD'S Fine Cut
The Tobacco with a heart

Many British Vessels Salvaged

Interesting Work Conducted During War Period By British Government

Five hundred merchant vessels, valued at \$220,000,000, were salvaged by Britain during the war, Captain Sir Frederick William Young, K.B.E., chief director of naval salvage during the war for the British Government, stated in an interview at Vancouver.

During the entire war period Sir Frederick was director of salvage attached to the Grand Fleet under Lord Jellicoe, and had personal jurisdiction over all salvage operations, naval auxiliary and merchantman. Some of the astonishing results of these salvage efforts are now published for the first time.

"On more than one occasion," declared Sir Frederick, "we were able to salvage torpedoed food ships in time to use the food, and on one particular ship from Canada, 12,000 pounds of foodstuffs were recovered perfectly fit for use. The salvaging was not confined to British ships, but included ships of all allied nations."

Speaking of many hard and yet wonderful experiences in dealing with the salvage of battleships, Sir Frederick said, in answer to a question, that the raising of the Atlantic liner at Ostend in 1918 was the biggest achievement. This warship was raised along with three cruisers, Iphigenia, Intrepid and Thetis, which had been sunk purposely in Bruges Canal to embarrass the enemy. He also had charge of the Lion, Admiral Beatty's flagship, when it went into Rosyth for repairs after the battle of Jutland, and salvaged the first captured German submarine, the U-5, at Harwich, with all mines set in tubes ready for spreading.

Guarantees Return Voyage to the Moon

Possible to Build Machine For Journey

Says German Professor
A return trip to the moon with a safe landing guaranteed is the prospect held out by the German Professor Oberth, who, after twenty years of study and experiment, has come to the conclusion that it is possible to construct a machine for the journey.

Professor Oberth has designed plans for two rockets, one within the other, the larger containing a solution of alcohol and oxygen which, when exploded, will provide the necessary driving power to project itself to a point several thousand miles through space, where it must come to function through lack of oxygen.

It will then automatically collapse and drop back to the earth's surface by means of parachutes, but at the same time it will release a smaller inner rocket which contains a combustible solution of oxygen and hydrogen, which will provide the necessary driving force to reach the moon.

The rocket, the professor declares, will return to earth by means of a self-acting steering gear, landing without concussion because of a self-acting air brake. Professor Oberth intends first to construct an experimental machine eighteen feet long and two feet in diameter weighing more than half a ton. He will put rabbits and other animals on board.

He hopes eventually to construct a still larger machine for human passengers.

How To Live Long
Oliver Wendell Holmes used to say that this is the way to live a long time. Get an incurable disease, and then take care of yourself.—E. W. Howe's Monthly.

Practically no taxes in China. The Chinese national debt amounts to about five American dollars per capita, while that of Great Britain is three hundred and thirty times as large.

Some people flatter themselves when they are unable to get others to do it for them.

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN
Say "Bayer"—Insist!

For Pain Headache
Neuralgia Rheumatism
Lumbago Colds

Accept only a
Safe Bayer package

which contains proven directions
Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets
Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists
Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in
Canada) of Bayer, Limited, of Elberfeld,
Westphalia, Germany.

Made Admiral Of Fleet

Sir Charles E. Madden Has Had Distinguished Naval Career

Admiral Sir Charles E. Madden, a flag officer of the Royal Navy, who was commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet from 1919 to 1922, has been appointed admiral of the fleet, the chief position in the British navy.

Admiral Sir Charles E. Madden has had a distinguished naval career. He was fourth sea lord of the admiralty, 1910-1911; rear-admiral commanding third and second cruiser squadrons in the home fleet, 1912-1914; vice-admiral 1916; served in the Battle of Jutland 1916, and was mentioned in dispatches; chief of staff to the admiralty, 1915-1916; second in command of the grand fleet, 1917; and since 1922, when he retired from the position of commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, he has been first and principal naval A.D.C. to His Majesty the King.

STOMACH TROUBLE
DUE TO THIN BLOOD

It Usually Disappears When the Blood Is Made Rich and Red
Thin blood is one of the most common causes of stomach trouble. It affects the digestion very quickly. The glands that furnish the digestive fluids are diminished in their activity, the stomach muscles are weakened, and there is a loss of nerve force. In this state of health nothing will more readily restore the appetite, digestion and normal nutrition than good, rich, red blood.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly on the blood, making it rich and red, and this enriched blood strengthens weak nerves, stimulates tired muscles and awakens the normal activity of the glands that supply the digestive fluids. This is shown by an improved appetite, and almost the complete absence of cramping pains is evident throughout the whole system. You find that what you eat does not distress you, and that you are vigorous instead of feeble and listless. If your appetite is feeble, if you have any of the above symptoms, the appetite, digestion, you should at once take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and profit by the better condition in which they will put your blood.

These pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Find Interesting Relic

Skeleton, Believed That Of Richard III, Is Given To Museum

A skeleton, believed to be that of King Richard III, who was killed at the Battle of Bosworth, in Leicestershire, in 1485, has just been unearthed and handed over to the Leicester Museum.

King Richard III. took part in the final stages of the Wars of the Roses, and is credited with participation in the murder of Prince Edward, son of Henry VI, and of Henry himself.

ASTHMA!

Take half a teaspoon of Minard's in syrup.
Also splendid for internal pains.

MINARD'S LINIMENT
"KING OF PAIN"

MACDONALD'S Fine Cut
For those smokers who like their tobacco Cut Fine or who roll their own
MACDONALD'S Fine Cut
The Tobacco with a heart
1/2 lb. tin 80¢
1/2 lb. - 15¢

CANADA WOULD SEND DELEGATES TO CONFERENCE

Ottawa.—Canada stands ready to appoint delegates to the proposed conference in London next fall to find a basis for future discussions of foreign policy of the Empire. Despatches to this effect were sent by the Canadian Government to Colonial Secretary Thomas.

In the course of a discussion, Premier MacKenzie King said that if the conference were held, Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Government leader in the Senate, and Hon. E. M. MacDonald, Minister of Defence, would probably be the Government's representatives, with Dr. O. D. Skelton, Counsellor to the Department of External Affairs, acting as advisor. These three will be in Europe for the League of Nations Council in September.

The Canadian Government reserved the right to appoint its delegates, Premier King stated, in answer to a question as to whether he favored the idea of sending leaders of opposition to Empire conferences. The conference now under discussion is a preliminary one, and did not call for the attendance of Government leaders. But his general attitude to the question was that since the Government must be responsible for any policy adopted, and the leader of opposition must therefore reserve the right to criticize such a policy, there would be no useful purpose served by the attendance of leaders of the opposition at formal Empire conferences.

In the course of a statement, Premier King said it was not thought advisable in the communication sent to various Dominions by the British Government at this time, either to revive the idea of a constitutional conference or to call a special meeting of the imperial conference. The purpose was expressed as solely that of considering the difficulties met with in consultations and negotiations on questions of foreign policy, and presenting a report as a basis for further discussion.

Typhoon Sweeps Japan

Two Hundred Missing in Flood That Followed Storm

Tokio.—Two hundred persons are missing, and many are believed dead as a result of floods along the Tamsui River, in Northern Formosa, according to dispatches received here. Railway traffic has been stopped, and the city of Tainan is practically isolated, dispatches say. They add that thousands of houses in Tainan have been inundated.

Nagasaki, Japan.—A typhoon swept the south of Japan, including the islands of Kishiu and Formosa. The railways everywhere are interrupted and the telephone and telegraph lines of Kishiu are paralyzed. A flood is reported at Tainan, capital of Formosa.

The seaports of Osaka and Kobe are unaffected.

MacLaren Invited To Celebration Seattle.—An invitation to attend a celebration in Seattle, about the last of this month, for the United States army world fliers on completion of their 27,000 miles circuit of the earth, has been extended to Major A. Stuart MacLaren, commander of the British round-the-world expedition, by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. Major MacLaren and his companions are en route to Vancouver.

Wheat Cutting In Alberta Lethbridge.—Spring wheat cutting has started on a 25-acre field on the Ober farm at Canale. The yield is estimated at 25 bushels an acre. Cutting has also started at Barnhill, Willson Siding, Milk River and other points in southwestern Alberta, and will be general this week, except in districts close to the mountains, where the crop is very heavy.

Seeking Work In States Washington.—Large numbers of Canadians are coming into this country because of lack of work in Canada, according to Labor, the official organized labor publication here. It is pointed out that there is nothing in the new immigration law to prevent native Canadian workers from entering this country.

Polish Government Protests Moscow.—The Polish Government has sent two notes of protest to Moscow and to the Russian Soviet legation here. One concerns the recent attack on the town of Stojanow, near the Polish border, by an alleged Bolshevik band, and the other the continued imprisonment of two members of the Polish mission in Moscow.

Rabbits cost Australia \$125,000,000 by eating pasturage which otherwise would feed 30,000,000 sheep.

W. N. U. 1337

Grading Of Bacon Necessary To Capture British Market

Toronto.—The Ontario farmer is better off than his brother across the Atlantic, but he must produce goods of first-class quality in order to capture the English market, said Hon. J. S. Martin, Minister of Agriculture in Ontario, on his return from a tour of Britain and the continent. Grading of bacon is essential if Canada is to compete in the Mother Country with Denmark, said Mr. Martin. Agricultural workers will be available from Scotland and Ireland, but not many from England. Scandinavia and Holland, however, may send a good quota to Ontario.

British Squadron Welcomed

Nova Scotia and Halifax City at Home To Visiting Tars

Halifax.—Nova Scotia and Halifax City extended official welcomes to Vice-Admiral Sir F. L. Field and the British special service squadron in the historic council chamber of the provincial building here.

Admiral Field, in reply to the addresses, happily set forth three reasons for the visit of the fleet: "To test the latest type of ships under all conditions of climate; to give to the personnel of the fleet the opportunity of seeing the great trade routes of the Empire and to give to the peoples of the Dominions the knowledge that, despite the difficulties consequent upon the great war, Great Britain was still keeping up her navy as far as possible."

The addresses presented by the province and the city spoke of the close and happy relationship that had always existed between Halifax and the British navy, the port having been the headquarters of the North Atlantic fleet of the British navy from 1749 until the "period when requirements of strategy demanded concentration of naval strength in the North Sea."

Want Self-Government

Religious Intolerance Stands In The Way Of India's Advancement

Toronto.—India's trouble is not political, it is religious. The bitter and fanatical intolerance of the Mohammedans is the evil force which precludes a working agreement with the liberal-minded Hindus and obstructs the way to realization of national aspirations, according to Professor C. V. Raman, who holds the chair of physics in the University of Calcutta, India, and who is one of the most picturesque and most interesting visitors to the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

"The great desire of the people of India is to obtain self-government," Professor Raman said, "and really they are not antagonistic to Britain. They wish to co-operate with Britain and to remain allies of Britain, but just now their great aim is to receive the same full nature of self-government as has been extended to Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Irish Free State."

Bad Floods In India

Estimated Deaths Are 100 and 50,000 Persons Homeless

Madras, British India.—The floods in Southern India which, according to previous dispatches, submerged half the state of Cochin, caused at least 100 deaths at Malabar according to official reports. The loss of life elsewhere was comparatively small.

It is estimated that 50,000 persons are homeless while thousands of acres of crops have been ruined.

There has also been a severe outbreak of cholera in the province of Madras and subsistence relief is urgently needed. "Money for the purchase of seed, cattle and building material is badly needed also."

Duke Of York Not Coming To Canada

Is Sailing In November For British East Africa

London.—The Duke and Duchess of York will sail for British East Africa in November, it is announced. Their tour will include Kenya Colony and Uganda and will take three months. The Duke's engagements will likely include much big game hunting.

It was learned by the Canadian Press that there is absolutely no foundation for the suggestion that the Duke of York will visit Canada with the Prince of Wales.

Must Pay Liability

Toronto.—Action is to be taken immediately against those who have neglected or refused to pay their double liability in connection with the Home Bank, or who have not put in a defence against their liability," said G. T. Clarkson, liquidator of the Home Bank.

No Pension Claims After This Month

War Veterans Must File Disability Claims Before Aug. 31st

Ottawa.—Canadian ex-service men are reminded in a bulletin issued by the Dominion Command of the Great War Veterans' Association that all claims for disability pensions will be outstanding after August 31, 1924.

The bulletin states that "every ex-service man who suffers from any disability, which he believed to be related to his war service, should file his claim immediately. Such action may not lead to an early adjustment in his favor, but he will secure the basis of full consideration ultimately, and protect himself in respect to any development of the disability."

This warning also applies to dependents' claims, except that application may be made within three years after death, or the date on which the applicant became dependent. The notification states further that "during recent years many disabled veterans have abandoned all hope of pension following the receipt of a communication from the Pensions Commissioners that the disability was not attributable to war service. These men are advised to again test their rights to pension."

ARE WILLING TO CONSIDER PLANS FOR H. B. ROAD

Ottawa.—Hon. George Graham, Minister of Railways, indicated his willingness to discuss "any reasonable proposition" for the taking over of the Hudson's Bay Railway.

Informally, a proposition of the kind has been put before some of the ministers, but Mr. Graham stated that he had not considered it to be very definite. He thinks the case is one in which the western provinces should have a vital say.

"If they come forward with, or in support of, a scheme for taking over and completing the line, the Government will be glad to negotiate about it with them," said the Minister of Railways.

In the recent discussion in the House, when a motion of censure on the Government was moved for not completing the line, hostility to the scheme as an ocean outlet was indicated plainly. As a colonization line it was more favored, but it was evident that missionary work will be needed on all sides, including the Progressives before there is parliamentary endorsement of it. A new prospect is opened up in the possibility of private or provincial interests acquiring and completing the line.

No Harvesters From Britain

Transportation Companies Notified That None Will Be Needed

Ottawa.—There will be no harvester movement from the United Kingdom to Canada this year according to immigration authorities here. The Immigration Department regard it as inadvisable to permit a repetition of last year's influx of British men for work in the harvest fields of the west. Transportation companies have been notified of the Government's attitude in the matter. It is believed that there will be more Canadian farm labor available in the west this year than usual, and that whatever help is needed beyond that will be obtainable.

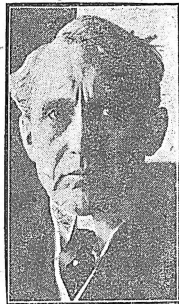
Killed By Outlaws Mexico City.—Seventeen defenceless persons were killed and ten others wounded when a band of fifty armed outlaws attacked a hacienda near Ojiten, state of Yucatan, according to a special dispatch from Merida to El Universal.

LADY BYNG COMES HOME



The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayores of Liverpool, bidding good-bye to Lady Byng, wife of the Governor-General of Canada, when she left for the Dominion on board the Canadian Pacific liner Montclare.

Gives Valuable Aid



AMBASSADOR KELLOGG

chief American plenipotentiary at the Inter-Allied Conference in London, who bent all his efforts towards healing the breach between the French delegates and Anglo-American financiers.

Would Stop Abuse Of Word "British"

Bill Dealing With Company Organization Introduced In House

London.—A bill providing that where limited liability companies use the word "British" as part of their trading name, all the directors shall be British, and that 51 per cent. of the shareholders shall be British born or British by naturalization, was introduced in the House of Commons by S. J. R. Remer, Conservative, and given first reading.

Mr. Remer said there were public companies that, ostensibly, were British, but were simply cloaking their foreign nationality under the title. He cited the case of a recently registered concern with three directors, one of whom was an unaturalized Russian, who had eight-ninths of the share capital, another a naturalized British subject born in Lithuania, and the third a naturalized citizen of the United States born in Russia. This company dealt in aeroplanes.

Capture Assassins

Parties Guilty of Killing Mrs. Evans Are Taken By Mexican Authorities

Mexico City.—The assassins of Mrs. Rosaline Evans have been captured, according to a report given out at the war department. The report came from General Roberto Cruz, military commander in the State of Puebla, where Mrs. Evans was shot and instantly killed.

The guilty men have been brought to the city of Puebla, adequately guarded, the message from General Cruz said. Members of the Mexico City secret service and the secretary of the British legation accompanied the military authorities who made the arrests.

Determined To End Revolutionary Menace

Governor Of Bengal Issues Warning Of Drastic Action

Calcutta.—The British authorities will use every means in their power to defeat "the revolutionary menace" in Bengal, the Earl of Lytton, Governor of Bengal, declared in an address at Dacca.

"The Governor said there was an exceptionally difficult and anxious time ahead, adding: 'We are quite strong enough to deal with the revolutionary menace and we shall not shrink from using, fearlessly and unhesitatingly, all the weapons necessary for its defeat.'"

Appointed Manager Of Saskatchewan Wheat Pool

Regina.—Donald MacRae, of Regina, has been appointed general manager of the Saskatchewan wheat pool. Mr. MacRae is well known to the farming community throughout the province, his work with the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, bringing him into close contact with grain growers. Mr. MacRae was acting chief superintendent of country elevators for the company in 1920, following the resignation of Mr. Thordarson, and in 1921 he received the appointment of chief superintendent.

Harvest Soon In Manitoba

Wheat Cutting Will Be General By August 23rd

Winnipeg.—Wheat cutting will be general in Manitoba by August 23, according to the latest crop report of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. In a few isolated sections where crops are particularly late, the wheat harvest will be delayed until about September 1, the report says. The report adds that the crops are maturing gradually, and that the falling out stage is well progressed.

"The recent frost is characterized as 'greatly exaggerated,' and, unless the rust develops faster from now on, 'it should be only a small factor in connection with the earliest crop,' the report states.

Damage from sawfly and hail and frost is reported as 'negligible.'

Branch Line Construction

Active Work Has Commenced On C.N.R. Extension Near Work

Winnipeg.—Work has started on the Canadian National Railway Ravelburg extension, to which royal assent was given about three weeks ago, according to an announcement by officials of the company.

Steel is now being laid on the 11 miles of road, which was graded some time ago. On completion of this section operations will be extended to other authorized branch lines of the company within the province.

In addition to these lines, five others will be constructed in the other western provinces—three in Saskatchewan and one each in Alberta and British Columbia. The branch lines will cover a distance of 182 miles, and tenders for the clearing, grading and installation of culverts are now in the hands of the chief engineer. No contracts, however, have been awarded.

JAIL SENTENCES FOR SMUGGLERS IS ADVOCATED

Ottawa.—Jail sentences for professional smugglers were advocated by a deputation representing textile and other industries of Canada which waited upon Premier MacKenzie King and members of the Cabinet to emphasize the gravity of the situation resulting from the growth of smuggling of goods into this country. R. Percy Sparks, President of the Association of Garment Workers, acted as spokesman for the deputation, and stressed the enormous extent to which smuggling had grown.

The deputation advocated stern measures to deal with the professional smugglers and suggested that if such measures were adopted steps would be taken by interested organizations to form a bureau to co-operate with the Government in the arrest of such persons.

It was claimed that many of the big textile firms were being driven to the verge of bankruptcy and that the country was losing an annual revenue estimated at not less than \$10,000,000 through smuggling.

Following the conference, members of the deputation stated that they had received an excellent hearing and that the Government had promised that immediate attention would be given to the matter.

Air Pilot Killed In Crash Cleveland.—Harold A. Killberg, 28, one of the best-known airplane pilots in the country, and who, during the war as a Lieutenant of the Royal Air Force, bagged 11 German planes, and Henry Dwyer, 34, of Hudson, Ohio, were killed when a commercial airplane in which they were flying went into a nose dive and fell 2,000 feet near Hudson, Ohio.

To Unearth Palace

London.—A sun-worshipers' palace will be completely unearthed in a region 167 miles south of Cairo next year by archaeologists of the Egyptian Exploration Society, it was announced at a meeting of the society here recently. The palace, as yet only half revealed, covers an area of 430 by 340 feet.

ALLIED PROGRAM OF PAYMENTS NOW ACCEPTED

London.—The Germans have accepted a moral engagement to float a loan of £40,000,000, thereby fulfilling one of the most important of the Reparations Commission's requirements before the Dawes plan can be considered effective. The whole of the allied programme of a declaration of defaults under the new reparations scheme has been accepted by the Germans, and rapid progress has been made in obtaining German approval on other phases of the allied agreement for putting the plan into operation.

Another important development was an agreement between the allies and Germans under which the Dawes plan can be enforced 10 days earlier than October 15, the date which had been agreed upon. Since the moment of their arrival the Germans have been urging that the plan be made operative at the earliest moment. The new date, therefore, was set for October 5 as a concession to Chancellor Marx, but the earlier launching of the plan is contingent upon necessary legislation being passed by the Reichstag prior to August 15.

If the new reparations regime is effective by October 5, another concession was made by Germany by the surrender of the customs barriers 12 days earlier than under the previous arrangement.

The council of 14 wound up consideration of the first experts' committee report. There was rapid progress on completion of the second and third committee's reports, which a practical agreement was reached on all points of difference in the problem of economic and fiscal unity of Germany. Among the issues settled was amnesty in the Ruhr for all but a few of the serious offenders against the authority of the Rheinland high commission.

Britain Receiving Dyes From Germany

During 1923-24 Value At Par Was \$944,200

New York.—During the British financial year 1923-24, the British Government received reparations dyes from Germany valued, at par of exchange, at \$944,200. The gross amount received for the sale of dye stuffs, which included an accumulation from previous years, amounted to \$1,672,250, while the total amount of commission and all other charges incurred in disposing of the dyes, including freight from Germany and storage, was \$194,640.

According to advices received by the Bankers' Trust Company of New York from its English information service, the value of the total amount of dyes received from Germany since these shipments commenced in 1920, was \$5,501,900. The total amount received from sales was \$6,971,000. The total amount of commissions and all other charges incurred in disposing of these dyes amounted to \$1,662,670, or 15.21 per cent. of the sales.

Swiss Planning To Climb Mount Everest

National Expedition Is Scheduled To Start Next Spring

Geneva.—Switzerland is preparing a national expedition which will attempt to ascend Mount Everest. The leader of the Swiss team, scheduled to start in the spring of 1925, is a well-known Swiss Alpine climber who already has had experience in the Himalayas. His assistants will be some of Switzerland's best climbers, none over 35 years old.

The Swiss intend outfitting the heavy oxygen apparatus carried by the British expedition which attempted the climb. Instead of the tiny small bottles of compressed and liquid oxygen to be injected by syringe and needle into the arteries if overcome by breathing difficulties.

Explorer Back From Central Australia Adelaide.—Vilhelmur Stefansson, has returned from his exploration of Central Australia, reporting that only a water supply is needed to make more than half of what is now barren country productive. Furthermore, he believes that water can be found. The explorer was impressed with the similarity of the pioneer life of Central Australia with that of Canada, 40 years ago.

French-Canadians Returning

Quebec.—Convicted that after all they were better off in their native province, hundreds of French-Canadians who went to New England in the last years, are returning either to their farms or to their former jobs here, according to officials of the colonization department.

How To Get Settlers

Canada Requires Boosting and Should Do Widely Advertised

Lord Rotherham, head of the great newspaper, combine in the world with circulation of dailies and weeklies running into millions every day in Great Britain, said recently at Montreal on the eve of his departure for Canada.

"The Dominion should be head and shoulders above the rest of the world and with cheap power and great natural resources, surely Canada must forge ahead.

"For all this new development there is need of new population, and I do not anticipate any difficulty in attracting new capital to Canada, once the prospects of this country are made known in the proper channels.

"Canada requires a lot of publicity and boosting and I again repeat that Canada should be widely advertised."

Greater use should be made of the new Dominion offices. They are soon to be in a fine site in Trafalgar Square, London, and should occupy the enterprise of Australia. The lower part of the postpaid Australia headquarters is an ever open exhibition and information bureau. The windows are "dressed" with alluring tableaux. At night movies are shown on a screen outside the building and the passing crowds may see actual films of sports and industry in the prairies, cities and towns, and read printed propaganda. Australia hits the people straight between the eyes. There is imagination and enterprise behind Australia's publicity and it is getting the people. The cost of going to the Antipodes from Britain is about three times as much as the cost of coming to Canada and the voyage takes four times as long. There are obvious advantages in emigrating to Canada, but the advertising has been feeble and wrongly directed. What is wanted is what Lloyd George called for to direct the munitions campaign—a man of push and go—and took the job himself. What Canada wants is a man of "push and go" for advertising. —From the Straiford Beacon-Herald.

Railways Combat Caterpillar Plague

Novel Device Has Solved Problem Of Railway Companies

To combat the plague of caterpillars which infest the Alberta and Great Waterways Railways, a novel device has been introduced by the officials. It consists of two steam pipes which are carried down to the front of the wheels from the boiler of the engine, with the result that the pressure blows the insects off the rails, and thus prevents delay in the time schedules.

A road inspector travelling on a gasoline speeder followed behind the caterpillar-destroying locomotive recently. Millions of the creepy insects which reported had been destroyed, while the progress of the light machines "which is usually impeded by these pests, was greatly facilitated. Swarms of caterpillars passing over railway lines have presented a grave problem to railway companies in past years. The rails are generally rendered slippery by the insects that a train finds great difficulty to make any headway.

First Modern Bicycle

Progenitor of the First Bicycle Was Made in 1815

Several crude bicycles were made in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but the direct progenitor of the modern bicycle is supposed to be one made in 1815 by Baron Karl von Drais and used in performing his duties as chief forester to the Duke of Baden.

This machine, which was called the "draisine" and "velocipede," was patented in France, consisted of two wheels of equal size connected by a perch on which the rider sat. It was guided with a bar attached to the front wheel and was propelled by the rider striking his feet against the ground.

A monument has been erected in memory of the "Father of the Bicycle" over Baron's grave at Karlsruhe, in Baden.

Until 1870 all of these machines were called velocipedes, meaning literally "swift foot." "Bicycle" comes from two Greek words signifying "two wheels." —Detroit News.

She'd Take a Chance

Maid, "There," said outside, "ma'am, says won't you give him ten cents for a bed."

Madam—"Tell him to bring it in, and I'll look at it."

Not So Thick

Magistrate (to youthful witness)—"The three a stone, eh?" How big?"

Boy—"A very big one."

Magistrate—"As big as my head?"

Boy—"About. But not so thick."

Thirty thousand cubic feet of air weighs roughly one ton.

W. N. U. 1527

The Holding Power Of Nails

Subject of Investigation By Forest Products Laboratories

Driving a nail into a piece of wood may seem to many a simple process, and one that would hardly be of much interest to a laboratory. A nail is used, however, for a given purpose—it is intended to hold and stay where it is put. This feature of nail driving is of very great interest, as practically all wood construction is dependent upon nails.

The holding power of nails has been the subject of a great deal of investigation by the Forest Products Laboratories of the Department of the Interior. There are many kinds of wood being used at present for building and other wood work, and the first is constantly being added to. There are also many kinds of nails, together with varied lengths and thickness in each.

It is common knowledge that the cut nail has greater holding power than the wire nail, but it is not so easily driven, while the wire nail when coated with oil, tarred, etc., has its holding power considerably increased. Again, where large quantities of nails are used, as in the packing cases industry, a difference of one-half inch in the length of nails required to secure the necessary strength in the case may mean a considerable saving on account of the larger number of nails to the pound.

The proper nails to use with the different species of wood, and the results required represents, as will be seen, a problem with which all users of nails are confronted, and it is one in which the Forest Products Laboratories are endeavoring to solve. Some six hundred tests have been made, with specially designed equipment, and the work will be continued until all Canadian commercial woods have been covered.

Bank Bills Paper Reclaimed

Forest Products Laboratories Produce Clean Paper From Damaged Currency

What becomes of all the defaced and damaged paper money is a question that has often been asked of bankers. Heretofore the answer has invariably been that it is burned. Many interesting stories associated with the burning currency have gone the rounds of the press, among them being one in which an excessive draft in the furnace littered St. James' Street in Montreal with partially burned bills. Ottawa's fire department was once called out to answer an alarm of fire when damaged paper money was being destroyed in the furnace of the Finance Department in the East Block. Later the melting furnaces at the Mint were used for this purpose.

The destruction by burning of condemned paper money seems likely to become an obsolete practice. The Forest Products Laboratories, of the Department of the Interior, have been carrying on a series of experiments to develop the best method of recovering good paper stock from the condemned currency withdrawn from circulation by the Department of Finance and the various banks, and to ascertain if such a method is commercially feasible. Refining of the stock produced under normal cooking conditions was carried out and, by the use of a special washing equipment, it was found possible to recover an absolutely clean pulp.

The paper used for the printing of bank notes is made from pure linen cuttings, and is one of the most expensive papers manufactured. It will readily be seen that the Forest Products Laboratories are able successfully to reclaim the paper from condemned currency it will be of considerable commercial importance.

Greatest Annual Rainfall

One of Hawaiian Islands Averages 458 Inches Yearly

A meteorologist who has been hunting for a spot that has a greater annual rainfall than Cherrapunji in India, where it is 124 inches, believes that he has found the place on the island of Kauai in Hawaii. There the central mountain peak is under a thick blanket of clouds from year's end to another, and the Government rain gauge has recorded a rainfall that averages 458 inches a year for the past eleven years.

Maybe They Were Right

A doctor and his Irish coachman were driving past a duck pond, when the coachman said:

"O' hane thim birds, sure?"

"Why should you hate the poor creatures?" said the physician asked.

"I'm sure they never do you any harm."

"Sure, sorr, don't you hear thim mocking you? You niver pass thim but they call 'quack, quack, quack!'"

Out of every 200 of the population of Great Britain it is estimated that there is one person mentally defective.

Over-Exercise Is Harmful

Every Human Organism Has Its Limit Of Physical Development

Exercise is good, but don't over-do it. Sufficient exercise is good for the health. Every human organism, in whole or part, has its limit of physical development beyond which it cannot possibly go. It has its cyclical beginning, its development and its end. The cycle may run its course quickly or extend over a period of many years. It is a great mistake to reach the limit too early. It is safer to slow up the development while there is still a good margin of potential progress, if the future integrity of the organism is to be observed. Nothing is stationary, not even the human tissues. When full development is reached, degenerative processes at once begin. For this reason, the professional athlete is usually short-lived. He has gotten his development too soon. He has gone beyond the safe limit, and so he cannot go on to begin to go back. It is a question of over-physical development, degeneration and disease.—Brandon Sun.

Guarding Good Literature

Many Read Good Books For Love Of Reading

The enthusiast who is inspired by fox trots, or gramophones, or—where we say it—a putting green, sometimes becomes just a little trying. But the men and the women who read books for the real love of reading them are very seldom bored. Moving in a graceful society and catching something of the spirit of the bright, important among whom they dwell, they invariably speak to some purpose, and even when they are moralizing, they are winsome and entertaining. Good literature has always been guarded by the few—not so much by scholars and men of letters as by unknown men and women, who, from generation to generation, handed down the sacred torch of culture, in the quiet library, in the lonely village, in the student's lodging, in the workman's tenement, some fine spirits are engaged in preserving books and the appreciation thereof.—London Morning Post.

Buffalo Herd Back To Strength

Fall Round-Up Will Likely Show Over 7,000 Head at Wainwright

Though diminished by the slaughter of some 2,000 head of superfluous bulls last fall, Canada's big herd of buffalo at Wainwright Park, Alberta, is almost back to strength. It is understood that between 1,000 and 1,500 young recruits in the shape of calves have joined this band since early spring. The exact figure of the calf crop cannot be ascertained until the fall round-up of the bison, which roam at large inside a warden fence enclosing some 150 square miles of natural prairie with hills and lakes and clumps of trees. It is thought that a count will show between 7,000 and 7,500 head of buffalo all told.

Starting An Avalanche

The most trivial sound will sometimes start an avalanche in the Alps. The tinkle of sleigh bells or even a whisper, has been known to set them off, and many lives have been lost by a climber shouting to his companions. Several years ago, a caravan of sleighs was overthrown by a sliding mass of snow and ice, supposedly started by the sound from the bells. Thick stone barriers have been erected high on the mountain slopes to protect travellers.

One of the richest and finest of brown paints is manufactured from mummies. The paint is made by grinding the bones of the mummies with the bitumen with which they were embalmed.

Calls Crime A Disease

May Be Detected In Childhood And Treated Effectually Says Chicago Woman Lawyer

Crime is a disease, and an act of choice, according to Miss Pearl Hart, of Chicago, who is one of the few women criminal lawyers in the country. Miss Hart, who was recently a guest at the Hotel Pennsylvania, says that abnormal tendencies may be detected in childhood and treated effectively.

"From my observation growing out of my practical experience with law breakers, I am convinced that there is a reason for every crime committed, and a reason that is not to be dismissed merely by saying that a person is a born criminal," says Miss Hart.

"I think that every child of school age should be examined for symptoms of mental and psychological abnormality. The skilled psychologist can detect in a young child whether or not he has possible criminal tendencies, and when such are found to exist, that child should be given special treatment instead of punishment.

"So many people who come into court are congenital defectors. The trouble is that this condition is not usually discovered until the defective person has committed a crime. If we were to use as much effort to prevent crime as we do to punish it, much of the necessity for punishment would be removed.

"The human element should always be considered. Because a boy or girl has committed some offence against society we should not harden our hearts against all children who have had the advantages that we have had of home, heredity and environment."

Sea Air Brought To London

Compressed Ozone Was Discharged In Savoy Hotel Ballroom

While hundreds of people were hurrying to the seaside for the week-end recently many thousands—cubic feet of sea air came to London—in long black cylinders. The sea air is being blown to London at the Savoy Hotel, particularly in the ballroom. The experiment is being tried between so much to cool the room, for that is achieved by an ice-cooled air system, but to provide dancers with additional vitality during the lethargic weather. Twelve large cylinders, each containing 2,000 cubic feet of compressed ozone, arrived and some of it was discharged in the ballroom. The cylinders are kept next to the wine cellars. It is hoped that dancers will feel its benefit. Eight cylinders were filled at Bridlington, Yorkshire, and four at Weston-super-Mare, on the Bristol Channel, distant about 200 and 120 miles from London.

Mill Uses Water Power

Only Time Anxiety Overlooks Owners Is During Drought

Houghton can boast what is probably the only cotton mill in England which is run by water power.

The mill is three stories high, contains 100 looms, and is worked by thirty weavers and their assistants.

Miners' strikes or coal prices are not a source of worry; trade depression matters little; the running costs are small.

The only time during which anxiety overtakes the mill owners and the employees is the time of drought. Little rain means little power. There have been times in a hot summer when the weavers have worked only an hour and a half a day—the stream had stopped.

Yet, so far as this mill is concerned, water has beaten steam and electricity.

The Rationing Of Milk Cows

Results of Experiments Made With Six Cows at Rotherham

Six cows in the herd of the Experimental Station at Rotherham, Saskatchewan, produced an average of 12,726 pounds of milk in a single milking period running from 302 to 413 days. The percentage of fat varied from 3.46 to 4.46 for a heifer that gave nearly 15,000 pounds of milk. The feed given the cows, according to the report of the superintendent for the year 1923, consisted in the winter of corn silage, sunflower silage, weeds, turnips, and western ryegrass as the roughage, and of cut clover hay, oil meal and barley chop for the grain. The amount of roughage fed each cow daily was 50 pounds of silage, 30 pounds of sliced turnips, and 10 pounds of hay. In the spring when the grass was well started, the cows were turned out to pasture. No supplementary roughage was given until early in the autumn. When the pastures became dry at this season, the cows were given a limited amount of green crop to eat to them. The total ration consisted of a mixture made up of 100 pounds of oat chop, 200 pounds of hay, 200 pounds of meal, and 150 pounds of barley chop. This meal was fed on the basis of the pound of meal to each 2½ pounds of milk produced by the cow. The milk was produced at a cost per hundred pounds varying from 75 cents for the heifer that gave nearly 15,000 pounds, down to 95 cents for the cow that gave a little more than 10,000 pounds of milk during the milking period.

Why Birds Go South

Scarcity of Insects, Not Cold Weather, Says Scientist

Scarcity of insects, owing to the approach of winter, and not cold weather, causes birds to start south when the frosts arrive according to a western scientist. Seed or flesh-eating fowl, unaffected by the lack of bugs, survive all year as far north as the Arctic Circle. While migrations are largely determined by the food supply, it is believed that habits inherited from the glacial ages partly influence some species. The tern makes a continuous 11,000-mile flight between the polar regions of the north and south, while the golden plover, which spends its summers in the Arctic and its winters in South America, goes first to Nova Scotia as it starts southward, then flies 2,400 miles to Brazil—Popular Mechanics.

Frenchman's Great Invention

Preserving Foods In Sealed Tins Has Become Big Industry

Francois Appert, the Frenchman who a little more than a hundred years ago hit on the idea of preserving foods in hermetically-sealed tins was seeking a way to assure fresh food at sea; but his invention soon showed an even greater possibility of service in preventing the enormous waste of excess fruit, vegetables, fish and meats. Now the canning industry in the United States has an output that is worth more than a billion dollars a year.

White Bear Found In Vancouver Island

A pure white bear, the first of its kind to be captured alive, is now in Victoria and will be lodged in Beacon Hill Park. The bear belongs to the species Ursus Kermodei, which is found only on Gribble Island, north of the Queen Charlottes. It was captured by Indians and then brought to Victoria by the provincial police. It is said to be worth many thousands of dollars.

The library in the British Museum contains 27,000 volumes in Chinese, 12,500 in Hebrew, and 32,000 in other Oriental languages.

Exploits Of The Western Cowboys

Clare Sheridan's London Correspondence in the New York World

I did not feel I had the right to any opinion until I'd been to see I went. Words fall me. This is no circus show as one might imagine, it is the attainment of simple, private folk who live their lives in a gloriously simple, real way.

The personal courage and the tenacity of will, the stubborn endeavor that these folk display make me, for the first time in my life, proud that the British Empire to which I have hitherto detested should include cattle-bred. What are we here but a Nation of Shopkeepers? (How often it is said of us?) Our little, feeble, under-sized men who live their lives in the field, up-and-air of the city's department stores or else that our men have been wiped out in the war, the sold—almost to an effect aristocracy that goes to race meetings or else rides through-trained thoroughbreds in pursuit of the fox—these, and some sort, sentimental members of parliament whose highest accomplishment is the gashing—are the men of England! And we dare to criticize these real men, visitors from across the Atlantic, whose daily life consists of open-air exploits that are utterly beyond the range of our possible achievement.

How is it possible that England—the one-time champion of the world in sport—should be unable to appreciate sport and real courage? Have our men been wiped out in the war, and have the real left our island for the colonies? Is nothing left of our manhood? Are we today but a nation of soft, sentimentally soppy men and women, incapable of personal achievement, endowed only with voices to shout and hearts full up to the brain with false sentiment? What are our achievements compared with these men who literally "Take the bull by the horns" and wrestle it? What is the best of the Spanish matadors compared with one of these who contests his strength against the bull and invariably wins?

The steer-wrestling is to my mind the bravest thing that any man can do. It takes me to the highest pitch of enthusiastic admiration. Instead of talking hypocritical drivel about cruelty "to poor dumb animals" I would recommend that the men of England follow their example. As for the women of England, so eager to send their menfolk to the war and anxious to make them into heroes, let them, now that war is over, urge upon their men to become really physically fit, strong and adventurous. Let us have fewer golf champions and more steer wrestlers. Let us prevail upon our daughters to regard not a man's banking account but his physical accomplishments.

The Art Of Stopping

Difficult For Many Orators And Writers

To Master.

The art of coming to a full stop in discourse, or in writing, is one difficult to master. It is an old complaint that orators and writers never know when to leave off. This failing was noticed by Montaigne, who said in one of his essays: "I see some; even among those who talk pertinently enough, who would, but cannot, stop short in their career; for whilst they are seeking out a handsome period to close with, they go on talking at random." We must all have had unhappy experiences of this kind of desperate groping for an end, but not being able to find it. There are some convenient tags at which speakers may close, as a sign that they are finally done. But even these seem to elude them when their wit is wandering after they have said all that they really have to say. They sometimes get help from their hearers, who have various ways of conveying it to the orator that he is finished though not yet through.—New York Times.

An Aberdeen and a Yorkshireman met at a horse fair, and adjourned to a nearby tavern. After several drinks the Yorkshireman suggested that they should exchange ponies.

The Yorkshireman demurred, but after more liquid refreshment decided to trade.

"You know," said the man from Aberdeen, when the transaction was completed, "I think I've got the best of the bargain."

"How's that?" asked his friend.

"Well, my pony's dead."

"Is that so?" said the Yorkshireman.

"Well, so's mine, and I've taken his shoes off."

An ounce of tomato seed will yield in one generation 1,500 ounces of seed, or sufficient to produce 1,000,000 tons of tomatoes.

The British Empire covers about one-fourth of the world's habitable land surface—13,406,193 square miles.

HOLLANDERS ON WORLD'S TOUR



The Hofman brothers and families arrived in Montreal from Quebec via the S.S. Quebec of the Canada Steamship Lines on last leg of world's tour. They will visit all parts of Canada, Mexico, South America, and the United States before returning home, making long stays in principal cities. Party have been on the road over two years already.

Big Milling Firm Invested in Alberta

Negotiations have been concluded by the Spillers milling interests of Great Britain, to take over the interests of the Alberta Flour Mills in Calgary, and complete the large mill now under way by that company. The cost of completing this mill will be about \$1,500,000. The designed capacity is 10,000 barrels per day and the payroll will be upwards of a quarter of a million dollars yearly. It is stated that the Spillers interests eventually plan investments totalling \$15,000,000 in Alberta. Large investments are also being made in Vancouver in connection with the handling of grain. Prominent Alberta men will join the directorate of the new Alberta concern.

Road Building Program

More than 400 miles of new roads are now under construction in the province under the direction of the Provincial Public Works Department. Several contracts have recently been awarded for roadwork in various parts of the province.

New Co-operative Pools

During the past week co-operative marketing has been advanced a step further in the province with the organization of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Pool and the Alberta Dairy Producers, Limited both of which plan to market products throughout the province on a contract pool basis.

There is one bank for every 1,879 people in Western Canada.

G. F. Walker, noted editor and agricultural writer of England, was a visitor to the province the past week, obtaining new material for articles on Alberta.

Did You Ever Stop To Think

(E. R. Waite, Secretary Shawnee, Okla., Board of Commerce.)

That the question what to buy and where to buy it is easily answered by reading the ads. in the local papers.

That citizens should protect the future prosperity of the home city by spending their money in the home city.

That there is much satisfaction in buying at home, because behind the home business concerns stands their reputation for square dealing. Buying at home increases the resources of the home city, making better times for all by stabilizing home business, and thus ensuring a steady growth for the city.

That the housewife is the one that makes life worth living. She is the essential part of the smooth running of the home and of life. She is a true partner in every sense of the word. Without her the work of the world could not be done. Her day is long and taken up with work and worry. She gets little leisure, but the friends of her leisure hours are the local papers, they not only furnish her with the news of the world but the news in the advertising columns is her market place. She finds there what, when and where to buy what she needs.

That as long as Mail Order Houses hundreds of miles away can come into a community and beat local business concerns at their own business, in spite of the handicap of package freight, express or postage and a big expense for catalogues, it behoves local business concerns to get busy and stay busy.

That the method by which local concerns can beat mail order competition is by building up efficiency and creating bigger turnover by local newspaper advertising.

Mail order houses get their biggest business from sections where local merchants do little advertising.

FORTNIGHTLY CROP REPORT

Issued by Department of Agriculture Government of Alberta, Edmonton, August 9, 1924

Variableness of the weather conditions at the present time in Alberta, make any really definite statement on crop conditions almost impossible. Since the last report, issued two weeks ago, unusually heavy rainfall has occurred in almost every district of the province, accompanied by low dips in temperature. Though this precipitation was from three weeks to a month late, and cannot change the general situation with respect to grain crops to any considerable extent, some improvement has been shown in summer fallow crops, and in districts where the damage from drought had not been too great. With favorable weather conditions from now until harvest, many districts should harvest an average crop where prospects were not so bright a fortnight ago. Throughout the greater portion of the east central and southern districts, however, the rain has come too late to revive the grain, and the yields will be very low.

In west central and northern districts and eastward from Edmonton to the border of the province, grain conditions continue to be fairly satisfactory, with improved conditions as a result of the late rains. Continuous warm weather is now needed until harvest, however, to fill and ripen the grain. Weather at present date is still cool and showery. There has been no frost, although the temperature has been close to the frost line on several occasions. Precipitation throughout the province during the two weeks has ranged from three quarters of an inch to two inches, some very heavy storms being recorded in districts which previously had had very little rainfall.

The most notable improvement from the late rains has been in the feed situation, and there is prospect of fairly heavy yields of greenfeed in many districts. The first cutting of alfalfa on the irrigated lands in the south produced one of the best crops ever harvested, the yield averaging about one and a half tons to the acre. The second crop is almost ready for cutting.

Harvesting of wheat has commenced in the Lethbridge district and will commence next week in the Medicine Hat district, becoming general within the next ten days in southern Alberta. In the central and northern districts, harvesting will be considerably later, as the grain is only now beginning to ripen.

Amount Farmers Get From Wheat Pool Announced

Farmers of this province received the sum of \$37,720,776 for wheat delivered to the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., during the first pool year, ending July 15, last, according to an official statement made by Chester M. Elliott, provincial manager of the pool. The total distributed in the initial and interim payments was \$31,934,776, while the final payment now being sent out makes up the balance of \$5,786,000.

These figures indicate that a large percentage of the wheat delivered to the pool during the first year of its operation was of a very high grade. It has been stated that the pool handled between 34,000,000 and 38,000,000 bushels of wheat during the pool year, the exact figures in this connection not having been officially announced up to the present time.

Chinook Boy Scouts Camp At Gingles Grove

On Tuesday the Chinook Boy Scouts left for their annual camp at Gingles' Grove ten miles south of town. Friday will be field day at the camp when a "good programme of sports will be held consisting of races, tent pitching, shooting and first aid work. The local merchants have kindly donated prizes for the winners of these events.

TRACY NEW PRINCIPAL CHINOOK SCHOOL

The new principal of the Chinook Consolidated school is S. S. Tracy, B.A., of Lacombe. Mr. Tracy comes here highly recommended. For vice-principal Miss Suitor, of Stettler. The grade teachers secured are as follows: Miss Roberts, of Macleod; Miss M. Graham, of Irma; Miss Johnston.

GOOD FAIRS

Illustrations of a good agricultural fair some distance from a railway and without sideshows, was seen this year at Goose Creek, Alberta, in the Sedgewick district where excellent exhibits of farm products and livestock were seen. The fair is held 12 miles from the railway line. Splendid exhibits of livestock were seen this year at Lloydminster, Vermillion, Camrose and other points in the rural districts.

WISE WORDS

Chase the gloom and don't be afraid of having a sunny disposition for fear of getting-freckles.

During the day the man who wins through is too busy to worry and at night he is too tired.

The man who comes out on top is the man who gets to the bottom of things.

The greatest satisfaction in life is to do good work.

THE LAND TITLES ACT MORTGAGE SALE OF FARM PROPERTY

Pursuant to the directions of the Registrar and by virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by "The Land Titles Act" under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale there will be offered for sale by public auction at the Acadia Hotel in the Village of Chinook in the Province of Alberta on Saturday the 23rd day of August 1924 at the hour of TWO (2) o'clock in the afternoon the following property, namely:—

The North-West quarter of Section thirty-two (32) in Township twenty-three (23) and Range six (6) West of the Fourth Meridian in Alberta reserving to the Crown all mines and minerals.

Terms of Sale to be fifteen per cent cash at the time of the sale and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the Vendor's solicitors.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserved bid and free from all encumbrances save taxes for the current year.

The vendor is informed that the above property is situated about 20 miles north-east from the Village of Alton and that about 110 acres of the land has been brought under cultivation.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to:—

L. E. Ormond, Chinook, Alberta.

DATED this 23rd day of June 1924.

Approved W. Forbes, Registrar.

Just Arrived A Limited Quantity of Plymouth Binder Twine

The Price Is Right

R. Vanhook CHINOOK

FOR SALE—Young pigs, or will exchange for young cattle.

L. Proudfoot, Sec. 23-28-7

TO RENT—Two dwelling houses. Apply J. L. Carter, Chinook.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Mowing machine in good condition. J. M. Davis, Chinook.



Crocus Lodge, No. 115, G.R.A. A. F. & A. M.

Meets at 8 p.m. the Wednesday or after the full moon. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed.

R. V. LAWRENCE, W. M. J. W. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

King Restaurant

Meals at all hours. All kinds of Tobacco, Candies and Soft Drinks

Chinook Alta.

Mah Bros. Cafe

Regular first-class meals 40c. Board and Room by the week very reasonable.

Short Orders at all hours Confectionery, Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos Fresh Bread, Soft Drinks Ice Cream

W. W. ISBISTER

General Blacksmith

Coulters and Dies Sharpened

Horse shoeing and General

Wood Work Repairing.

We guarantee our work.

CHINOOK ALTA.

J. S. Smith

The Wood-Work Repair Shop

Furniture Repaired, Screen Doors

and Windows Repaired,

and Saws Sharpened.

CHINOOK ALTA.

M. L. CHAPMAN

Chinook, Alta.

GENERAL DRAYING

All orders promptly attended to

to

Real Bargains

In Youth's and Boy's Heavy Soled Running Shoes Also Men's Oxfords in all sizes We are selling at COST to clear.

See our Canvas Stripping specially prepared to reinforce the edges of Binder Canvas Our stock of supplies to repair Canvas is complete and includes Slat, Rivets, Staples, Slat Repairs and Duck by the yard. Also Binder Whips.

Chinook Harness Shop

GRIND YOUR FEED

It goes farther and gives better results. We have our

Chopping Mill

in operation and will do custom chopping at all times. Bring in a grist of wheat and a load of chop and get them back the same day.

Youngstown Flour Mill

CREAM, CREAM, CREAM

We are the oldest established Creamery in Southern and Central Alberta and are in the cream business to give it every attention. We need your cream and pay the highest Market Prices for it.

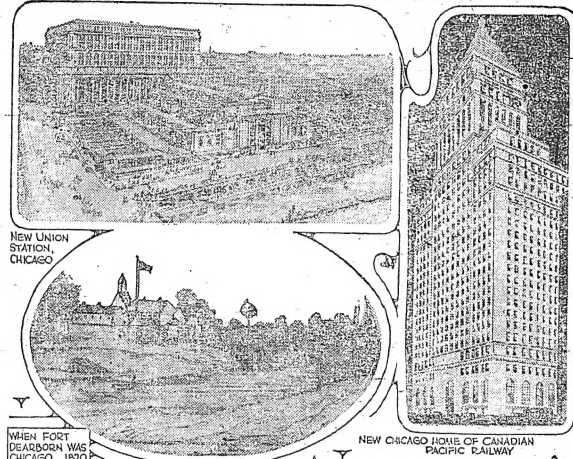
We were the first to pay cash for each and every Can of Cream, and to out of town shippers, we mail cheque same day as cream is received.

We Guarantee Satisfaction, Correct Grade And Test With Prompt Returns

The Central Creameries

Phone 16 Youngstown, Alta.

Indians Massacred the Garrison



If one were to address a letter to-day to "Chicago," even a clever post-office official would be puzzled, but that was how the great French explorer, La Salle, spelled Chicago 241 years ago. Chicago was only a name when Joliet, Pere Marquette and the Sieur de La Salle camped there on their way to the Mississippi. Chicago was then a part of Canada—New France, it was called Joliet and Marquette visited it 261 years ago, or ten years earlier than La Salle. Even then Chicago was a great transportation centre for Indians and French explorers for it was on the line of march westward from Quebec, via the Great Lakes, to the Mississippi and southward to the Gulf of Mexico. La Salle actually went from Quebec to the Gulf of Mexico and back again, and was murdered somewhere in Mississippi by his own followers. When the canoe and the prairie schooner of the pioneers were succeeded by the railway train, Chicago became one of the world's greatest transportation centres, being on the same old line of march from the east to the west, and vice versa. Fort Dearborn was built in 1803 and for three decades was Chicago. In 1812 Indians massacred the garrison but the old fort was rebuilt and in 1822 the first railway train entered Chicago from the east. 10-day even a clever post-office official would be puzzled, but that was how the great French explorer, La Salle, spelled Chicago 241 years ago. Chicago was only a name when Joliet, Pere Marquette and the Sieur de La Salle camped there on their way to the Mississippi. Chicago was then a part of Canada—New France, it was called Joliet and Marquette visited it 261 years ago, or ten years earlier than La Salle. 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